

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1912—VOL. IV, NO. 38

PRICE TWO CENTS

## DIVIDE CHINA HOLDINGS BY JAPAN-RUSSIA PACT

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The foreign bureau of The Christian Science Monitor have the permission of the Chinese legation in London to state that no confirmation as yet has been received by them from the government in China, or from the Russian embassy, as to the demands reported to have been made on China by Russia. From the best available sources of information the Monitor bureau learn, however, that it is regarded as a practical certainty that a secret treaty exists between Japan and Russia by which Manchuria will be occupied by the former and Mongolia by the latter. The difficulties in the way of this arrangement are the existing foreign loans in Manchuria which make the taking over of that province by Japan distinctly difficult in the face of European creditors.

### MONGOLIA REPORT IS DENIED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A St. Petersburg telegraph agency, in a telegram received here today, declares it is authorized completely to contradict the reports that Russia has sent to China demands that Mongolia be permitted to accept Russian suzerainty.

The Russian legation here denies that such an announcement was authorized by the imperial Russian government. Diplomats here declare that while Russia has not made a formal demand on China to release Mongolia, she has queried the Chinese government regarding its attitude in the matter.

NEW YORK—Despatches to the New York Herald state that Russian troops are approaching Manchuria for the purpose, it is stated, of clearing Mongolia of wandering bands of Chinese.

WASHINGTON—The five armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet have been ordered to remain at Honolulu, ready for service in Chinese waters if necessary.

A cable message to the Boston Financial News from London states that urgent preparations are being made at Nanking for the resumption of hostilities between the imperial troops and the Republicans. Troops are being mobilized at Nanking and General Li has been ordered north, replaced at Wuchang by General Liang Tien.

### PARIS RIOTERS DISPERSED

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Nine policemen were injured and 30 persons were arrested today in front of the Palais de Justice, where several thousand people gathered, crying, "Down with the army." Mounted guards, cuirassiers and cavalry finally dispersed the crowd.

## MAYOR OF BOSTON TAKES A LIKING TO WOODROW WILSON

Mayor Fitzgerald, who returned from Washington yesterday, where he attended the Jackson day dinner on Monday, was enthusiastic today over the impression he formed of Gov. Woodrow Wilson, and says that if he were nominated by the Democrats for President, he would be elected.

The mayor said that Governor Foss was well thought of and might prove a strong candidate.

## FUND STILL IN NEED OF \$12,658

Twenty days still remain for the Franklin Square house canvass, and \$12,658 is still needed. Dr. Perin, president, reports additional pledges of \$30,000 for the last four days, bringing the total up to \$87,342. His report is as follows:

Before reported, \$84,342; J. L. Grandin, Jr., Boston (additional), \$250; G. K. Webster, Boston, \$100; Elbridge Torrey, Boston, \$100; Wallace F. Robinson, Boston (additional), \$100; Mrs. E. A. Harwood, Newton (additional), \$100; Everett W. Burdett, Boston (additional), \$25; Mrs. William Wood, Memorial (additional), \$75; total, \$87,342.

**OLLIE M. JAMES IS A SENATOR**  
FRANKFORT, Ky.—Congressman Ollie M. James was elected United States senator Tuesday by the Kentucky Legislature to succeed Senator Paynter, whose term expires in March, 1913. Mr. James was the choice of the Democratic preferential primary.

**G** THE COPY OF THE MONITOR WHICH YOU PASS TO YOUR NEIGHBOR EACH DAY MEANS MORE TO HIM BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN THE TIME TO READ AND ENJOY IT BEFORE PASSING IT ALONG

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c  
To Foreign Countries.....3c

## REFORM FORCES SEE VINDICATION OF NEW CHARTER IN ELECTION

Good Government, Citizens League and Public School Association Candidates All Winners in Balloting

### DEMOCRATS LOSE

Walter Ballantyne Receives Highest Vote for City Council, While George E. Brock Leads for Education

### VOTE OF THE CITY

**CITY COUNCIL**  
\*Ballantyne ..... 23,957  
\*Couthurst ..... 23,341  
\*Kenny ..... 23,153  
Collins ..... 20,841  
O'Brien ..... 20,115  
Cunningham ..... 19,815  
Goodwin ..... 10,524

\*Elected.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

\*Brock ..... 25,006  
\*Lee ..... 24,264  
Sheehan ..... 23,020  
Merritt ..... 17,206  
FitzGerald ..... 15,987

\*Elected.

### LICENSE

Yes ..... 30,816  
No ..... 16,542

Justification of the new charter and a victory for improved conditions is seen by the reform workers in the election Tuesday of Walter Ballantyne, John A. Couthurst and Thomas J. Kenny to the city council and George E. Brock and Joseph Lee to the school committee. All were candidates of the Citizens Municipal League, Good Government Association and the Public School Association, defeating the Democratic slate.

The elected councilors had the endorsement, also, of the Republican city committee. Frank A. Goodwin, who ran with only the Republican city committee endorsement, received the smallest vote in the council contest.

Mrs. Susan FitzGerald, making an independent run in the school contest, polled more votes than the organizations thought she would.

Messrs. Ballantyne, Couthurst and Kenny polled a total of 70,451 votes; the three members of the Democratic slate polled 60,771 votes. The average lead per member of the Municipal League slate over the Democratic slate was therefore 3227.

The results of the election are held by the reformers to be a rebuke to the so-called Fitzgerald-Lomasney force. The

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## ONE POINT DECIDED EACH FOR PACKERS AND FOR GOVERNMENT

CHICAGO—Judge Carpenter in the trial of the packers in the United States district court today ruled that three letters bearing notations and signatures of three of the defendant packers could not be admitted as evidence, defeating the first effort of the government to connect the defendants individually with the alleged monopoly conspiracy.

In the same decision permitted the introduction of three other documents sent by agents from one packing company to those of another. These the court held tend to show mutual agreement between the packing companies and a syndicate method of doing business. This last ruling is considered favorable to the government.

In holding the papers bearing the writing of Arthur Meeker, J. Ogden Armour and Thomas J. Connors inadmissible, the court said that no evidence had been submitted to show that these writings were part of any conspiracy.

The men named were all in the Armour company and the court held the letters might have been simply instructions by managers to their own employees without regard to policies or actions of the other packing houses.

The court left the way open for the government still to show that these writings were in line with a conspiracy. If this is shown they will be admitted later on. The papers in question are orders of the Armour company to its agents giving price margins.

Penciled notations were made by Armour and the others named. These notations, according to the court, fail in themselves to show any evidence of collusion to maintain prices between Swift and Armour or any other packers.

Jerome H. Pratt was recalled and District Attorney Wilkerson began reading the documents admitted to the jury.

A plea for the commonwealth of Massachusetts to build more armories is represented in a bill filed in the House today by Representative Ernest A. Witt of Springfield, on petition of Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

The measure provides for doing away with the limitation that the board of armory commissioners may not build more than three armories in any one year. Mr. Witt's bill amends the armory commissioners' powers as defined in section 133 of chapter 604, of the acts of 1908, as amended by chapter 323 of the acts of 1909, so that they may with the approval of the Governor and counsel acquire, take over, or lease suitable grounds for parade, drill and target practice

till the militia is adequately provided with suitable grounds.

All lands so purchased or acquired the armory commissioners may, with the approval of the Governor and counsel, erect such buildings thereon as the militia may need. The bill provides that the commissioners shall rebuild, remodel and repair armories of the first class which have been injured or destroyed by fire, and may construct, remodel, enlarge or otherwise improve existing state armories if in their judgment the needs of the service may demand this, subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief, and shall construct armories until the militia shall be provided with

(Continued on page seven, column three)

## COOPERATION URGED AS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ELECTS

Charles E. Hatfield of Newton Is Again Named to Head the Organization for Another Year

### FEW CHANGES MADE

Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, Former Councilor, Is Made Chairman of the Finance Department

Cooperation in the coming campaign was urged by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman at the annual meeting of the Republican state committee in the Kimball building, 18 Tremont street today. The new officers are: Chairman, Charles E. Hatfield, Newton; secretary, George A. Bacon, Springfield; assistant secretary, Frank B. Hall, Worcester; treasurer, H. Clifford Gallagher, Milton; chairman of the executive committee, Henry P. Field, Northampton; chairman of the finance committee, Walter S. Glidden, Somerville. Chairman Hatfield appointed to serve

(Continued on page five, column one)

## CONSERVATIVES WORK HARD FOR A VICTORY IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Conservatives are working energetically to recover lost ground and to secure a victory. The Prussian minister of the interior has issued the customary secret manifesto to the political officials, admonishing them to do their duty fully in the coming elections, and these in their turn exercise gentle suasion on their subordinates, all of which, under the prevailing system of public voting, is tantamount to coercion in favor of the reactionary Conservative-Clerical bloc.

Attempts are also being made to represent the state finances in as good a light as possible, and the Liberal press openly declares that dust is being thrown in the eyes of the people by inaccurate communications regarding the budget estimates.

One thing is certain, that new taxes will have to be levied to meet the increased expenditure for armaments, and what form they will take is kept a profound secret until after the elections are over. From many of the agrarian districts comes the glad tidings for the "left" parties that the people, peasants and small farmers, are dissatisfied with the regime of the "Junkers" and are inclined to give their vote to the representatives of a more liberal policy. This condition of things would mean indeed an awakening, for the backbone of the agrarian party is the peasantry.

The hills, which are aimed directly at the United Shoe Machinery Company, would prevent any person or corporation from directly or indirectly attempting to restrain the vendor or licensee furnished by them from using tools or machinery not furnished by them. A penalty is provided of a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment not exceeding a year and in case of second conviction of the annullment of the letters patent involved in the matter.

(Continued on page five, column four)

### Bavaria Coalition Reported

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Berlin correspondent of the Matin states that an official an-

nouncement has been made for the first time that the Liberal parties, the league

of Bavarian peasants, and the league of German peasants, have thrown in their lot with the Socialists in connection with the elections to the Bavarian Landtag, in order to save the Bavarian people from the oppression of the central majority.

Referring to this fact the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, points out that it is a most extraordinary fact that the Socialists, although in opposition to all the bourgeois parties, have found it possible to throw in their lot with others. Nothing but reasons of the very utmost importance could, it is explained, account for such an attitude.

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(Continued on page seven, column three)

## M. DELCASSE ENDS CRISIS BY TAKING M. DE SELVES' POST

French Foreign Minister Tells Senate Committee He Cannot Choose Between Truth and Cabinet Unity

### MOROCCO IS THEME

Premier's Declaration Is Left Unsupported by His Colleague Who Ends Dilemma by Leaving Cabinet

(By the United Press)

PARIS—The crisis in the French cabinet was temporarily bridged today when M. Delcassey, minister of marine, upon the earnest insistence of President Fallières accepted the post vacated by M. de Selves.

(Continued on page five, column one)

### CLERKS STRIKE AS FOUR LINES ARE SAID TO BEGIN PEACE MOVE

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The sudden resignation of M. de Selves, the minister for foreign affairs in Paris, owing to his inability to reconcile his own statements with those of the prime minister before the senatorial committee has emphasized in the most vivid way the information printed in The Christian Science Monitor during the last year on the subject of the irregular negotiations carried on between Paris and other European capitals.

In answer to questions from M. Clemenceau, M. de Selves expressed himself as unable to reply on the ground that he could not distinguish between the duty of telling the whole truth and maintaining the unity of the cabinet.

He was speaking of the negotiations carried on for some time previously with the object of bringing about a rapprochement largely on a financial basis between Paris and Berlin without reference to London.

M. de Selves has gained the confidence of the European governments with whom he has negotiated and the task of explaining the enigma will now be thrust on the premier.

Attempts are also being made to represent the state finances in as good a light as possible, and the Liberal press openly declares that dust is being thrown in the eyes of the people by inaccurate communications regarding the budget estimates.

One thing is certain, that new taxes will have to be levied to meet the increased expenditure for armaments, and what form they will take is kept a profound secret until after the elections are over. From many of the agrarian districts comes the glad tidings for the "left" parties that the people, peasants and small farmers, are dissatisfied with the regime of the "Junkers" and are inclined to give their vote to the representatives of a more liberal policy. This condition of things would mean indeed an awakening, for the backbone of the agrarian party is the peasantry.

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The hills, which are aimed directly at the United Shoe Machinery Company, would prevent any person or corporation from directly or indirectly attempting to restrain the vendor or licensee furnished by them from using tools

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MONITOR

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DIRECT TELEPHONIC  
LINES TO PARIS GIVEN  
BRITISH ISLE TOWNS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The completion of the new cable to France, giving two new lines, has permitted of a considerable extension of the existing telephonic communication between England and the capital of the French republic.

As a result of this, direct telephonic communication has been established between Paris and some 300 towns in England, Wales and Scotland, the charge for a three minutes' conversation from Scottish towns being 10s. (\$2.40) and from English towns 8s. (\$1.92). The person desiring to make a call simply gives the Paris number to the assistant at the local postoffice. He is then connected with the general postoffice in London, and there his call is transferred to the international switchboard, which connects him with the Paris exchange and thus with the number he wants.

The completion of the new cable makes six lines in all between England and France, and when the cable which the French government intends to lay is in working order there will be eight lines of communication between the two capitals. A new cable is also in course of construction between England and Belgium, and when this is completed telephonic communication will be established with Belgium and a part of Holland.

Telephonic communication between London and Berlin has not yet been reached, but there is reason to believe that this also will be arranged before long.

SHOE RETAILERS  
ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were reelected at the annual meeting of the Associated Shoe Company, a New England organization of retail dealers, at the Parker house last evening, as follows: D. F. Sullivan of Brockton, vice-president; Lee Baker of Hartland, secretary-treasurer; Thomas S. Childs of Holyoke, W. C. Goodwin of Fitchburg, James O'Sullivan of Lowell, George L. Damon of New Britain, Conn.; L. C. Haynes of Springfield and H. S. Chase of Laconia, N. H., directors.

The speakers at a dinner following the meeting included Mr. Sullivan, J. J. Dooley of New York, Charles L. Underwood, representative of Somerville.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—*"The Wizard of Oz,"*  
*"The Lonesome Pine,"*  
*"The Loyal Lady,"*  
*"Hollie—The Concert,"*  
*"B. F. Keith's—Vaudville,"*  
*"Majestic—Marguerite Clark,"*  
*"Plymouth—Mrs. May Irwin,"*  
*"Shubert—William Faversham."*

BOSTON CONCERTS  
THURSDAY—3 p. m., first lesson recital, Mme. Szumowska, Jordan hall, 8:35 p. m., Flonzaley Quartet.  
FRIDAY—8 p. m., song recital, Miss Elena Gerhardt.  
SATURDAY—3 p. m., piano recital, Harold Bauer. Jacob Sleeper hall, 4 p. m., Boston University, operatic lecture.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
WEDNESDAY—7:30 p. m., first production of "Pelleas and Melisande," Mme. Szumowska.  
SATURDAY—1:30 p. m., "Pelleas and Melisande," Mme. Szumowska.  
SUNDAY—8 p. m., grand operatic concert.

NEW YORK  
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."  
BELASCO—David Warfield.  
BLIQUER—Wilton Lackaye.  
BROADWAY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."  
COLLIER'S—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."  
CROWLEY—"The K. Hackett."  
ELLYOTT—"Bird of Paradise."  
ELLIOTT—Grace George.  
EMPIRE—Ethel Barrymore.  
FULTON—William Collier.  
FULTON—Ethel Barrymore.  
GARRICK—William H. Crane.  
HARRIS—"The Talker."  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."  
HOLLYWOOD—"The Sheik."  
HUDSON—Mme. Siouane.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."  
LYCEUM—Mme. Nazimova.  
LYCEUM—Mme. Billie Burke.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Bea Hur."  
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."  
REED—The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on the Wheel."  
WALLACK'S—"Dressel."

CHICAGO  
BLACKSTONE—Frances Starr.  
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."  
COFT—Victor Moore.  
GRAND—"Pomander Walk."  
ILLINOIS—Lulu Glaser.  
MCKEEBELL—"The Lou."  
MCKEEBELL—"The Round Up."  
OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite Sylvie.  
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."  
REED—Robert Edeson.  
STUDHEIMER—Alice Lloyd.  
WHITNEY—"The Carpet."

CALIFORNIA CITIES  
PLAN JOINT WORK  
ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

SOUTH PASADENA, Cal.—A unique feature is presented in the state of California by the movement in the three cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra to bring about intercity cooperation on the questions of common public utilities, such as sewers, light, power, water, adequate fire protection, park systems, and yet each community maintains its own identity and the control of its own local affairs.

A commission is to be appointed which will consist of three members each from the city council, boards of trustees, boards of trade and chambers of commerce of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra. It will be its duty to evolve plans looking to the solution of the intercity problems relating to public utilities and report its findings to the respective bodies.

The three cities are topographically located to facilitate the carrying out of the intercity cooperation idea. The three practically compose one great community, with only arbitrary boundary lines and the citizens of each intermingling in matters of business and in various social functions, clubs, churches and associations as though the three cities were one. Street improvements, lights and boulevards extend in practically an unbroken line from the mountains to the southerly boundary limits of Alhambra.

Recognizing the fact that the construction of a sewer system of sufficient size and scope to meet modern demands would be too great an expense for any one of these three cities to bear alone, it is at the same time realized that by the cooperation of the three cities this much desired project can be carried to a successful culmination. Now the sewer plan is taking on a broader scope than at first considered by the fact that it is believed that other cities between Alhambra and the sea will be glad to join in the construction of a large and permanent sewer.

GUTENBERG BIBLE  
BRINGS \$27,500 IN  
HOE BOOKS SALE

NEW YORK—Bernard Quaritch of London paid \$27,500 Tuesday at the Hoe sale for a copy, upon paper, of the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable type. He said he bought for himself.

The bidding was started at \$10,000 by Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia. George D. Smith added \$10,000, and then successive thousands the two bidders went up to \$21,000. At that point Arthur Hoe joined in. He quit at \$27,000.

Mr. Quaritch bought the Huth copy of the Gutenberg Bible in London for J. Pierpont Morgan, paying \$29,500, but that copy was in far better condition than the one sold Tuesday night.

Only 27 copies on paper are known to exist. At the end of the Hoe copy there is a Latin inscription, witnessed by a notary, which shows that the Bible originally belonged to John Vlieghet, a priest of the cathedral of Utrecht.

It is said in the report that in Rhode Island waters more oysters are raised on an acre of ground than in any other state in the Union. The capital invested in the business in the state is given as \$1,031,738 and the value of all products of the leased oyster beds last year was \$2,930,750.

There were 888 salaried employees, receiving wages of \$341,958. The cost of equipment and supplies was \$198,078.

The value of oysters shipped out of the state in their shells was \$1,331,674 and the value of shucked oysters was \$1,500,870.

This state sent \$62,500 worth of seeds to the Pacific coast. The value of shells sold by the dealers during the year was \$570,750.

A little more than half of the Rhode Island oysters come from seeds which are transplanted, according to the report, which says that 1,604,775 bushels of seed oysters are imported and planted and 1,312,933 bushels of native seed are planted.

Other figures contained in the report are summarized as follows: During year, 1829 acres leased at \$5 an acre and 134 acres at \$10 an acre; acres leased at \$5 an acre, 15,013 acres, and leased at \$10 an acre, 5832, making a total of 20,846 acres land, bringing in a rental of \$133,341.

The petitioner contended that by the words "of sufficient value" was meant "of sufficient commercial value," or of sufficient value to justify devoting the stream to fishing instead of industry.

The court decides against this, and holds that among the points which may be considered are the rest, recreation and enjoyment to be afforded the public who resort to the stream for angling. The plaintiff's exceptions are overruled.

GAME PRESERVE PLANNED

A statute which will enable the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association either to lease or purchase 5000 acres for the purpose of a game preserve is the object of a bill which

Salem D. Charles, president of the association, is at present at work on.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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## WISCONSIN MAKING A GOOD SHOWING ON BASKETBALL COURT

Despite Fact That Few Veterans Are Available Coach Meanwell Is Developing Promising Five

## SCOVILLE CAPTAIN

MADISON, Wis.—Followers of basketball at the University of Wisconsin are looking forward to the coming conference games with considerable anticipation following the victories scored by the team over Iowa and Purdue. The first named was defeated 38 to 12, while Purdue was beaten 32 to 19.

The present season opened with three veterans and two substitutes of the 1911 varsity eligible to play, but only two of these are now on the squad: Captain Scoville, "All-Western" guard, and Stengel. Youngman resigned from the squad after the athletic council passed the new eligibility rules and Gillette, the half-back and substitute guard on the basketball five, has decided to drop basketball for tracks, while Kuechenmeister, alternate center, decided to try for the team on account of over-pressure of scholastic work.

Youngman's resignation from the team is a grievous blow and was because he played summer baseball last year. It is believed, however, that he will be reinstated when the conference meets again this month to decide on the question of summer baseball and other important matters.

## HARVARD FACES PRINCETON ICE HOCKEY SEVEN

The Harvard varsity hockey squad left here this morning for New York where it will play its first big game of the year with the Princeton varsity seven in St. Nicholas rink this evening. The squad was made up of 12 men and they will return to Cambridge on the midnight train.

Harvard's team of this year is not up to the standard set by Crimson sevens in previous years and as Princeton has one of her best with a record of having defeated Dartmouth 14 to 0, the Cambridge players are looking for a hard match.

Harvard's lineup against Princeton will be Softwell, left wing; Duncan, left center; Huntington, rover; Pierce, Morgan or Reeves, right wing; Blackall, cover-point; Willetts, point; Gardner, goal.

## TRACK MEET FOR COMMERCE

It is expected that there will be about 150 boys take part in the track meet arranged for the freshman class of the High School of Commerce, which is to be held in the gymnasium of the school tomorrow afternoon. Capt. George Sallaway, Manager H. B. Simpson and Coach W. C. Matthews have arranged a series of events. There will be interroom relay races and it is expected that there will be a number of good men developed who will be eligible to compete in the intermediate and junior divisions of the Boston high school track and field meet which is to be held about the middle of March. A similar meet will be held for the sophomore class next Thursday.

## DORCHESTER NAMES RAUSCHAL

W. E. Rauschal '12 was elected to lead the Dorchester high baseball team at a meeting held at the school Tuesday afternoon. His appointment is subject to ratification by the athletic board of the school.

The election was necessitated by the loss of Chester La Roche, who was to have led the team, but who left school to enter Tilton Seminary.

Rauschal has played third base on the nine for two seasons, halfback on the football team, forward on the hockey team and was a member of last year's relay team and the second team in basketball.

He is one of the most versatile athletes who has ever represented the school and should make a good leader.

## BOSTON LATIN TRACK WORK

Thirty-five candidates for the Boston Latin track team reported to Coach J. O'Brien in the gymnasium on Warren avenue Tuesday and were sent through preliminary work. Albert Tate, John Colby and Ernest Soucy, three football players, reported and Coach O'Brien tried them out in the sprints. Joseph Cusick promises well in the mile run, while John Saladine will devote most of his time to the dashes.

## M'GRAW'S MEN TO LEAVE IN TWO MONTHS

NEW YORK—It was announced today that the New York Nationals will again train at Marlin Springs, opening their training camp there on March 21.

Joseph O'Brien, secretary of the club, has announced the dates on which the various contingents of the Giants will depart for Marlin, Tex. The youngsters will leave in two sections, the first from New York on Feb. 17 and the second from St. Louis the following day. Manager McGraw will receive the youngsters at Marlin, Feb. 20.

The regulars will leave a week later in two sections—one from New York and the other from St. Louis. The entire team is scheduled to be in Marlin Feb. 25.

## M'BREEN BUYS JERSEY CITY CLUB

Hugh A. McBreen, former treasurer of the Boston Americans, purchased one half interest in the Jersey City club of the International league Tuesday. Mr. McBreen will take charge of the business end of the club and is its treasurer. He will leave for Jersey City in a short time to take charge of the club's affairs. The team will train in Bermuda this spring, going to the islands on Feb. 25.

## N. Y. A. C. PLANS INDOOR MEET

NEW YORK—As Madison Square Garden is not to be torn down until summer, the New York Athletic Club is considering having its annual indoor track and field games in March.

GOLDEN CALIFORNIA AWAITING YOU  
Fragrant flowers, luscious fruits, summer joys and a delightful journey on the de luxe Golden State Limited via Rock Island Lines. Electric lights, perfect dining service, fine fares and illustrated books. R. L. Parrott, 288 Washington St., Boston.—Adv.

## FEBRUARY 14 IS DATE NAMED FOR AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ratification of Schedule for Baseball Championship Series of 1912 Will Be Chief Matter Considered

CHICAGO—Followers of the American league are looking forward to the coming meeting of the league magnates here Feb. 14 with much interest as the schedule of baseball games for 1912 will then be adopted and the fans will get chance to study the dates for the coming championship series. The date for the meeting was announced by President Johnson Tuesday.

In addition to the formal ratification of dates some other matters are expected to come up for consideration, but the nature of this will not be divulged until Johnson returns from Cincinnati, for which city he left Tuesday night to take care of special business of the national commission.

The layout of dates which the club owners will have the opportunity of scanning have already been approved by the joint schedule makers of the major leagues, but President Johnson said that he expected several changes. Altogether the schedule is said to be one of the best ever framed for the American league.

The changes which Johnson is considering are said to be Sunday dates. He said that he will make only such changes as will not conflict with the National League arrangement of dates.

Johnson has named a rules committee to represent the American league in the event a joint session is called to draft new rules. The body will be composed of Umpire Connolly, Manager Callahan of Chicago and Joe Jackson.

## HARVARD FACES PRINCETON ICE HOCKEY SEVEN

The Harvard varsity hockey squad left here this morning for New York where it will play its first big game of the year with the Princeton varsity seven in St. Nicholas rink this evening. The squad was made up of 12 men and they will return to Cambridge on the midnight train.

Harvard's team of this year is not up to the standard set by Crimson sevens in previous years and as Princeton has one of her best with a record of having defeated Dartmouth 14 to 0, the Cambridge players are looking for a hard match.

Harvard's lineup against Princeton will be Softwell, left wing; Duncan, left center; Huntington, rover; Pierce, Morgan or Reeves, right wing; Blackall, cover-point; Willetts, point; Gardner, goal.

## TRACK MEET FOR COMMERCE

It is expected that there will be about 150 boys take part in the track meet arranged for the freshman class of the High School of Commerce, which is to be held in the gymnasium of the school tomorrow afternoon. Capt. George Sallaway, Manager H. B. Simpson and Coach W. C. Matthews have arranged a series of events. There will be interroom relay races and it is expected that there will be a number of good men developed who will be eligible to compete in the intermediate and junior divisions of the Boston high school track and field meet which is to be held about the middle of March. A similar meet will be held for the sophomore class next Thursday.

## DORCHESTER NAMES RAUSCHAL

W. E. Rauschal '12 was elected to lead the Dorchester high baseball team at a meeting held at the school Tuesday afternoon. His appointment is subject to ratification by the athletic board of the school.

The election was necessitated by the loss of Chester La Roche, who was to have led the team, but who left school to enter Tilton Seminary.

Rauschal has played third base on the nine for two seasons, halfback on the football team, forward on the hockey team and was a member of last year's relay team and the second team in basketball.

He is one of the most versatile athletes who has ever represented the school and should make a good leader.

## BOSTON LATIN TRACK WORK

Thirty-five candidates for the Boston Latin track team reported to Coach J. O'Brien in the gymnasium on Warren avenue Tuesday and were sent through preliminary work. Albert Tate, John Colby and Ernest Soucy, three football players, reported and Coach O'Brien tried them out in the sprints. Joseph Cusick promises well in the mile run, while John Saladine will devote most of his time to the dashes.

## ATHLETES GET WATCH CHARMS

PHILADELPHIA—Members of the world's champion baseball team, the Philadelphia Americans, are wearing on their watch chains the emblems awarded to them by the national commission for winning the recent world's series from the New York Nationals. The trophy is of gold and shows an elephant on a field of blue. In the center of the fob is a diamond that weighs about a carat.

## NO SOMERVILLE TRACK TEAM

The Somerville high school will not be represented by a track team this winter, according to Manager Guy Blodgett, because of the lack of training facilities. Somerville will have representation in the outdoor meets next spring, however, because the boys will have the use of several cinder paths then.

## N. Y. A. C. PLANS INDOOR MEET

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## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 58

Charles D. White, Bowdoin College

BUNSWICK, Me.—One of the pioneers in the art of fencing in the state of Maine was Charles D. White, coach of the Bowdoin College fencing squad for the past five years. Mr. White was born in Augusta and received his education in the public schools and the Cony high school in that city. From a boy he was always strongly attracted by the idea of fencing, and the use of the foil and sword. When the boys' military company, known as the Augusta Cadets, was formed in 1908, Mr. White was chosen commander-in-chief and instructor, a position which he very successfully filled until the company was dissolved several years later.

Mr. White received his first real start in fencing about this time from Mons. Pierre Pianelli, ex-adjudant maître d'armes of the French army, where he had 28 years of service, member of the Legion of Honor, instructor in fencing at the Boston Athletic Club and at Harvard University. Much of the time spent under Pianelli was given to learning to teach fencing and the French instructor must have been pleased with the result as he presented Mr. White with a certificate of proficiency, entirely as a surprise to him.

In 1902 a fencing club was formed in Augusta and Mr. White became the instructor, a position he still holds. In the early days of the club he fenced on those of its teams which met the teams of fencing societies in various parts of the state and always won a majority of his bouts. In the last few years Mr. White has not contested himself, but has been successful in turning out strong teams and keeping up interest in the sport in his home city.

Five years ago the possibilities of a fencing team at Bowdoin were considered and Mr. White was the man chosen to give instruction in the art and coach the teams. With his first appearance at Bowdoin he gained the confidence of every one with whom he came in contact and interest in fencing began to increase. This has continued and when the first call was issued for candidates for the team this year about 40 men appeared. The first year a team was developed which won from the Pianelli Club of Augusta. Two years ago the Bowdoin team went outside of the state for an intercollegiate match for the first time, fencing with the Harvard team and losing only by one point. Practice was begun this year earlier than ever before and it is probable that several intercollegiate matches will be arranged. Last spring on account of the interest in the sport the Bowdoin athletic council and Athletic association voted to grant a varsity letter set above crossed foils to the members of the varsity team.

Mr. White's methods of teaching are those used by Mons. Pianelli and consist of individual instruction entirely, beginning with thorough drill in the elements, paying strict attention to correctness of form and carriage and proceeding to the more complex movements and assaults according to the abilities of the individual pupils. He does not



CHARLES D. WHITE

endeavor to make all fencers precisely alike, but to make his lessons as nearly approaching the form of actual combat as possible. Every weakness of guard is illustrated by actual hits and not by verbal corrections. All attacks are actual hits on the instructor's plastron. Courtesy to the opponent, honest acknowledgment of every hit and the benefit of every doubt given to the opponent, inseparably a part of the art, are constantly held up to the attention of the pupil. Faithful and regular practice is always insisted upon.

Coach White expects a fast team for Bowdoin this year to be developed from the many good men who are out and with the special fencing room in the new gymnasium fully equipped to be ready for use next year, prospects for fencing at Bowdoin seem very bright.

Among the good fencers he has developed are E. Ralph Bridge, for four years captain of the Bowdoin team and a man who twice won two out of three bouts against the Harvard team, Harold E. Tobey a mainstay of the team two years ago, W. B. Stephens, who won every bout he entered against Harvard two years ago and Melvin E. Sawtelle, Esq., Rex Church and C. R. Jones, strong men for the teams of the Pianelli Club for several years.

## LEXINGTON OPENS HOCKEY SEASON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington high school hockey team opens its season here this afternoon against Stone school on the new rink in the rear of the high school building.

Ernest Viano '13 is captain of the local seven and Donald Spicer '13 is manager. This schedule has been arranged:

Jan. 10, Stone school at Lexington; 12, Stow high at Lexington; 16, Woburn high at Lexington; 19, open; 26, Marlboro high at Lexington; 30, open.

Feb. 6, Cambridge Latin at Lexington; 10, Woburn high school; 16, Bowdoin at the Arena; 20, open; 23, Woburn high at Woburn; 28, Browne and Nichols at Lexington.

\*Preparatory league games.

## FRENCH BILLIARDIST COMING

NEW YORK—M. Roudil, a former holder of the 18.2 balk-line championship title has decided under the French Federation of Amateur Billiard Players, to compete in the international championship tournament to be held in this city next month. It is possible that Albert Poensgen, the German, who was here two years ago, may enter, provided his business affairs can be arranged to allow of his visiting this country. A letter received from Poensgen states that he is desirous of playing here, as he feels that he failed to show his real skill in the previous tournament.

## THOMPSON IS REELECTED

NEW YORK—Without contest of any kind, to create a stir, the annual meeting and election of officers of the New York Athletic Club was a quiet and formal affair Tuesday night at the city clubhouse, Sixth avenue and Central Park South. Col. Robert M. Thompson was reelected to the presidency of the club, and as there was no opposition the entire ticket which he headed was duly elected. The voting was remarkably light, considering the size of the membership of the club.

## FINE NEW YORK CLUB \$50

CINCINNATI—In refusing the request of player E. B. Magner that he be declared a free agent and that he be awarded \$600 in settlement of salary which he claimed was due him from the New York American League Club, the National baseball commission in a finding handed down Tuesday, fined the New York American League management \$50 for a failure to file the player's contract in the office of President Johnson within a reasonable time after its execution.

## HEDGES IS REELECTED

ST. LOUIS—Robert Lee Hedges, principal stockholder of the St. Louis American league club, reelected himself president at the club's annual meeting Monday night. J. E. Bruce of Cincinnati was elected vice-president.

## Wisconsin Basketball

## HARVARD FRESHMAN HOCKEY AND VARSITY FENCING SCHEDULES

Crimson Athletic Committee Approves Dates for These Two Teams and Managers for Varsity Eleven

## HOW THEY COMPETE

The Harvard athletic committee at its meeting Tuesday afternoon approved schedules for the Harvard freshman hockey team and the varsity fencing team. The 1915 hockey seven has a series of eight games on its card, the first one being with Pomfret school next Saturday, and the usual game with the Yale freshmen to wind up the season on Feb. 17. The complete schedule is as follows:

Jan. 13, Pomfret at Pomfret; 17, St. Mark's at Southboro; 20, Stone school at Cambridge; 27, Arlington; H. S. at Cambridge.

Feb. 3, Milton Academy at Milton; 7, Andover at Cambridge; 10, St. Paul's at Concord, N. H.; 17, Yale at New Haven.

For the fencing team five dual contests have been arranged, the hardest struggle coming with the West Point at West Point March 2. Harvard has usually been beaten for the cadets, but the Crimson is undaunted and hopes to take its number of opponents into camp.

As a closing feature of the collegiate fencing season will come the intercollegiate tournament, for which the preliminaries will be held at West Point March 23, and the finals in New York March 29 and 30. The complete schedule:

Feb. 9, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10, Ann Arbor at Ann Arbor; 17, St. Mark's at Cambridge; 24, Yale at New Haven.

March 2, West Point at West Point; 23, Intermediate preliminaries at West Point; 26-30, intercollegiate finals at New York.

In addition to approving these two schedules the committee ratified the election of George Faulkner Plimpton '14 of Buffalo, N. Y., as assistant manager of the varsity football team for next year. W. M. E. Whitelock '13, manager of the team during the past season, will continue in that position through next season, as he still has another year in college.

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## GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

Notes Taken Therefrom Throw Interesting Light on the Massachusetts Bay Settlements—Figure in Early American Literature

None of the writings of John Winthrop exceed, perhaps, in interest the journal in which he recorded his thoughts and impressions and events connected with his home life. The contents of this journal were not intended for inspection by strangers, but there is much information among them regarding life in the Massachusetts Bay settlements, and the journal naturally is considered as playing a not unimportant part in the literature of the period. Extracts from the document are given in the present paper, the sixth of a series dealing with early American literature. These papers are published on succeeding Wednesdays.

JOHN WINTHROP first appears as an author in the journal called "Experiencia," which, besides being an intimate revelation of his own spiritual condition, records affecting events in his domestic life. Most of it is of too sacred a character for the passing biographer to touch upon, especially as it was not written with any expectation that stranger eyes would look upon it. The address sent back by the outgoing fleet and called "An Humble Request," which was supposed to have been written by Winthrop, has already been quoted.

During the tedious voyage a treatise called "A Model of Christian Charity" was written; and, as it is alluded to as a discourse, may have been delivered as a sermon.

## Felt His Responsibility

Winthrop had a profound sense of his responsibility as leader of his great company; and, pondering upon the oppression and division they were leaving behind them, he appears to have foreseen that in the freer life ahead liberty of conscience might be construed to mean freedom from moral obligation and from those considerations of the common welfare essential to the welfare of any community. Musing upon these and other aspects of this step into the future, his theme evolved, "Love is the bond of perfectness." How God had ordained brotherly love, in what it properly consists, how it should be expressed, what bearing it has upon lending and upon forgiving a debt—these and other developments of the theme make up a noble homily, fraught with godly fervor and touched by a remarkable, almost prophetic, insight, as when he utters a warning against the very blight of commercialism which Bradford bewailed in his later writings. Having reached his "application," Winthrop says:

"I for the persons. We are a company professing ourselves fellow members of Christ, in which respect only, though we were absent from each other many miles, and had our employments as farre distant, yet we ought to account ourselves knitt together by this bond of love, and live in the exercise of it, if we would have the comfort of being in Christ."

Only for the works we have in hand, it is by a mutual consent through a special overvaluing providence and a more than ordinary approbation of the churches of Christ, to seek out a place of cohabitation and consortsheip under a due form of government both civil and ecclesiastical. In such cases as this, the care of the publick must oversway all private respects, by which, not only convenience, but meare civil pollicy, doth binde us."

Sly. The end is to improve our lives to do more service to the Lord; the comfort and increase of the body of Christ, whereof we are members; that ourselves and prosperity may be the better preserved for the common corruptions of this evill world, to serve the Lord and work out our salvation under the power and purity of His holy ordinances.

4thly for the means whereby this must be effected. They are twofold, a conformity with the works and end we aim at. These we see are extraordinary, therefore we must not be content ourselves with usual ordinary means. Whatsoever we did or ought to have done, when we lived in England, the same must we do, and more also, where we goe. That which the most in their churches maintaine as truthe in profession only, we must bring into familiar and constant practice; as in this duty of love, we must love brotherly, without disimulation, we must love one another with a pure heart fervently. We must not looke only on our owne things, but allso on the things of our brethren."

After certain warnings, he proceeds: "Now the only way to avide this shipwrecke, and to provide for our prosperity is to followe the counsell of Micah, to doe justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with our God. For this end we must be knitt together, in this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. Wee must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. Wee must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. Wee must delight in each other; rejoice together, mourne together, labour and suffer together, alwayes having before our eyes our commission and community in the worke, as members of the same body. So shall we keepe the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

In a few sentences following, he shutteth

up" the discourse with this exordium: "Therefore, let us choose life, that we and our seede may live by obeying His voice and cleaving to Him for He is our life and our prosperity."

The transcript above is made from the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the original of this valuable document being in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

Winthrop's "Journal" was begun on shipboard, the first entry being dated "Easter Monday. Riding at the Cowes, near the Isle of Wight, in the Arbella." From 1630 nearly to the close of 1648, the journal was continued, meagrely at times and with long interruptions, owing to the pressure of public concerns. It is an invaluable chronicle of the public and private doings of the colony, reflecting the best thought of the times. Its judicial tone is not often marred; it mirrors justice and mercy, being moderate in its censures as compared with most of the writing of the time. It displays much of that brotherly love to which his "Model" pointed, and, in its frankness as well as its reticence, is an interesting revelation of the strong individuality of the man who wrote, as being much more than a mere narrator. To say that it is stained in some passages by superstition and intolerance of all opinions regarding church and state not compounded with those upheld by the founders of Massachusetts, is only to say Winthrop was, in these things, no more than abreast of his time.

The work was in three parts. The first and second parts were edited by Noah Webster in 1790; the third, a copy of the years 1644 to 1648-9, had a cover somewhat similar to that of Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth," being missing for many years, and found in 1816, in the same collection of books, made by Thomas Prince and stored in the tower of the Old South church. Written on the cover were the words— "A Book of the Annals of New England," and after some uncertainty its identity was established through certain notes made by Dr. Prince.

## Excerpts From the Work

The whole work being now accessible in several good reprints, the following excerpts are chiefly drawn from the less weighty and more picturesque portions:

"November 2 (1631). The ship Lyon, William Pierce, master, arrived at Nascot. There came in her the governor's wife, his eldest son and his wife, and others of his children, and Mr. Eliot, a minister, and other families, being in all about 60 persons, who all arrived in good health, having been 10 weeks at sea."

February (1632). "The governor, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Eliot and others went over Mistick river at Medford and going N. and E. among the rocks about two or three miles they came to a very great pond, having in the midst an island of about one acre, and very thick with trees of pine and beech; and the pond had divers small rocks, standing here and there in it, which they therefore called Spot pond."

July 4 (1631). "The governor built a bark at Mistick, which was launched this day and called the Blessing of the Bay."

October 2 (1633). The bark Blessing which was sent to the southward returned. She had been at an island over against Connecticut called Long Island, because it is near 50 leagues long. They were also in the river of Connecticut. . . . They were also at the Dutch plantation upon Hudson's river (called New Netherland), where they were very kindly entertained, and had some beaver and other things for such commodities as they put off. They showed the governor, called Gualter Van Twiller, their commission, which was to signify to them that the king of England had granted the river and country of Connecticut to his own subjects; and therefore desired them to forbear to build there, etc. The Dutch governor wrote back to our governor (his letter was very courteous and respectful, as it had been to a very honorable person), whereby he signified that the lords and states had also granted the same parts to the West India Company and therefore requested that we would forbear the same till the matter were decided between the king of England and said lords. The said bark did pass and repass over the shoals of Cape Cod about three or four leagues from Nantucket isle, where the breaches are very terrible, yet they had three fathoms water all over."

July (1634). "Six of Newtown went in the Blessing (being bound to the Dutch plantation) to discover the Connecticut river, intending to remove their town thither."

At a General Court

May (1632). "The governor (Winthrop himself) among other things used this speech to the people, after he had taken his oath: That he had received gratuities from divers towns, which he had received with much comfort and content; he had also received many kindnesses from particular persons, which he would not refuse, lest he should be accounted un courteous, etc.; but he professed, that he received them with a trembling heart, in regard of God's rule and the consciousness of his own infirmity; and therefore desired them, that hereafter they would not take it ill, if he did refuse presents from particular persons except they were from the assistants or from some special friends; to which no answer was made; but he was told

"Now the only way to avide this shipwrecke, and to provide for our prosperity is to followe the counsell of Micah, to doe justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with our God. For this end we must be knitt together, in this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. Wee must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. Wee must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. Wee must delight in each other; rejoice together, mourne together, labour and suffer together, alwayes having before our eyes our commission and community in the worke, as members of the same body. So shall we keepe the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

In a few sentences following, he shutteth

## INDIANA MUST GUARD HER WATER SUPPLY, SAYS STATE EXPERT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The water supply of Indiana is its agricultural capital. The seasonal rains may be viewed as its currency and the subterranean reservoir as its reserve. During the last 10 years the state has drawn heavily on its accumulated store of water in the ground with the reach of growing plants, and unless it mends its ways serious results are sure to follow. This is the warning issued by Dr. W. J. McGee, soil water expert, Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.

"Each acre at the best, and each farm at the least, must be made to take care of all the water with which it is blessed, leaving none to run off on the surface and not too much to escape by drainage and seepage; in this way alone can the ultimate agricultural reserve in Indiana be maintained," said Dr. McGee, who has completed an investigation of Indiana's underground water supply.

The water level of wells in Indiana—and elsewhere—indicates the variable level of the subterranean reservoir. Water in Indiana wells is receding at a rate of more than an inch a year, which goes to show that the state's water reserve is gradually but surely diminishing. To be exact, in the last 10 years, Dr. McGee has found the mean lowering of the water level in Indiana wells was 1,256 feet. So if Indiana continues to use up its underground water reserve at the rate of more than 1 1/4 feet every 10 years, in about 50 years its agricultural interests will suffer, unless remedial measures are taken. The mean water level in Indiana wells is now 26.7 feet, while the limit of capillarity in Indiana is about 30 feet.

December (1640). "About this time there fell out a thing worthy of observation. Mr. Winthrop, the younger . . . having many books in a chamber where there was corn of divers sorts, had among them one wherein the Greek testament, the psalms and the common prayer were bound together. He found the common prayer eaten with mice, every leaf of it, and not any of the two other touched, nor any other of his books . . . ."

## First Commencement

October (1642). "Nine bachelors commenced at Cambridge; they were young men of good hope, and performed their acts, so as gave good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts. The general court had settled a government or superintendency over the college, viz., all the magistrates and elders over the six nearest churches and the president or the greatest part of these. Most of them were now present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary commons, which was done of purpose for the students' encouragement, etc., and it gave good content to all."

"November 2 (1631). The ship Lyon, William Pierce, master, arrived at Nascot. There came in her the governor's wife, his eldest son and his wife, and others of his children, and Mr. Eliot, a minister, and other families, being in all about 60 persons, who all arrived in good health, having been 10 weeks at sea."

"(1664) "One Dalkin and his wife, dwelling near Medford, coming from Cambridge, where they had spent their Sabbath, and being to pass over the river at the ford, the tide not being fallen enough, the husband adventured over, and finding it too deep, persuaded his wife to stay a while, but it raining very sore, she would needs adventure over, and was carried away with the stream past her depth. Her husband not daring to go to help her, cried out, and thereupon his dog, being at his house near by, came forth, and . . . swam to her, and caught hold on the dog's tail, so he drew her to shore. . . ."

The last entry in the journal, save a single one in the year 1649, is the following expression of faith, dated in November, 1648:

"One Bezaleel Payton of the church of Boston, coming from Barbados in a vessel of 60 tons, was taken with a great storm of wind and rain at east in the night, between Cape Cod and the bay, so as he was forced to put out two anchors; but the storm increasing they were put from their anchors, and seeing no way . . . they commended themselves to the Lord, who delivered them marvelously, for they were carried along Conyassett rocks, yet touched none of them, and put on shore upon a beach, and presently there came a mighty sea, which lifted their vessel over the beach into a smooth water, and after the storm was over, they used means, and gave her safe out."

So ends this quaint and important chronicle of the Massachusetts Bay colonies.

## NEW SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY IS READY FOR DEDICATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the dedication exercises at the opening of the new city library this evening the speakers will be Nathan D. Bill, president of the Library Association; Mayor Edward H. Lathrop and Dr. James H. Van Sickle, who are ex-officio members of the association, and Hiller C. Wellman, librarian. The building will be opened at 8 o'clock, and the speaking will begin at 8:30 o'clock. The Philharmonic orchestra will furnish music.

Permanent members of the Library Association, subscribers to the building fund, city officials, out-of-town guests and the general public, as far as the limits of the building will permit, will be given a chance to inspect the building and enjoy the exercises.

Librarian Wellman has been very busy

during the past two weeks, seeing to it that all the details of work on the building should be pushed along to a point at which the building would show up to best advantage. The public in general will be given an opportunity to inspect the building tomorrow afternoon and evening.

## THE Mutual National Bank of Boston

## 4 POST OFFICE SQUARE

THE policy of this bank in regard to Mutual Depositors is set forth in the following vote:

"Voted: That no dividend to stockholders shall be paid which shall amount to a sum exceeding 4% per annum on the capital stock and paid in surplus, unless there shall have first been paid interest to Mutual Depositors at a rate equal to the excess above said 4% per annum."

Based on the experience of this bank its directors are convinced that a bank can be operated successfully on the Mutual Plan of allowing depositors who have reasonably inactive accounts to gain an increased rate of interest through the prosperity of the bank.

This bank now pays 2 1/2% on such deposits as it has accepted on the Mutual basis.

When we note the rapid increase in earnings and strength of other banks, and when we consider our own rapid growth during the past two years, we feel justified in the belief that, with increasing deposits a higher rate will be paid later.

Active commercial and personal accounts of any size, as well as Mutual accounts, are respectfully solicited.

## NEW BOOKS ON FINE ARTS

## Those Received at Public Library Include Volumes About Sculpture of Houdon and Canova

IN the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Thursday, Jan. 11, at 8 p.m., Martha A. S. Shannon will speak on "Isabella d'Este and the Courts of Mantua and Ferrara."

Lindsay Swift will lecture on Benjamin Franklin Sunday, Jan. 14, at 3 p.m.

There is an exhibition of photographs of Mantua and Ferrara and the famous works of art of the period described in Miss Shannon's lecture in the fine arts department of the library.

Many new books have come into the fine arts department this week. Among them is a finely illustrated volume by Charles Henry Hart and Edward Biddle about Jean Antoine Houdon, the sculptor who made busts of Voltaire and Washington. Houdon was born at Versailles in 1741. The 33 illustrations in this volume show portraits of many of the famous historical characters of the period. The busts of famous Americans are of special interest to us and we find that there is a terra cotta bust of Benjamin Franklin in the Metropolitan Museum at New York, a terra cotta bust of Robert Fulton in the National Academy of Design, New York, two plaster casts of Thomas Jefferson in New York and Philadelphia, a terra cotta bust of John Paul Jones, 1781, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia (presented by Paul Jones to Gen. William Irvine) and a marble bust of Lafayette in the capitol at Richmond, Va. A life mask of Washington molded by Houdon in 1828 is owned by J. Pierpont Morgan and there is also a life size statue of Washington made in 1788 at the Virginia capitol.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that, in the present limits of human control over nature, inadequate water supply limits the agricultural productivity and possible population of the United States. The United States has an annual water supply big enough to make food for 1,000,000,000 people, and I estimate that at the current rate of increase we will have that increase in something like three centuries."

"The arable public lands of the United States sufficiently watered for farming are practically exhausted. National growth can no longer be maintained by extension of settlement and cultivation; it must be kept up, if continued at all, by intensive methods."

"The figures make clear both the fact that the reserve agricultural capital of the country is shrinking, and the rate of diminution. The lesson of records and results is simple, and Indiana farmers may well take heed; the rainfall must be conserved."

"Studies in the Decorative Art of Japan," by Sir Francis Piggett, chief

justice of Hongkong, is of value and finely illustrated; several colored prints in the book are good reproductions of brocades and embroideries. The chapters are devoted to the art of the temples, the decoration of flat surfaces, wave and cloud forms, lattice work and the use of the circular form.

"Canova," by Vittoria Malamani, is an Italian publication, profusely illustrated with beautiful reproductions of Canova's sculpture. Canova was a great admirer of the Greek plastic art and in most of his work we find the echo of this ideal. Some of his most famous works are the monument to the Stuarts, and that of Clement XVIII., in St. Peters; Titian's monument in Venice and that of Pius VI. in St. Peter's. The statue of Napoleon in the Brera at Milan, the Three Graces, and Pauline Bonaparte as Venus Victrix are other works that show classic feeling.

In the house decorative series, "Chimney Pieces and Ingle Nooks," by Guy Cadogan Rothery, has 42 illustrations showing designs and ornamentation.

Some fine examples are shown from Bromley on the Bow, and Combe Abbey, Warwickshire. The elaborate work of the Tudor period is succeeded by the

classic style of Adam. Modern fireplaces are described in the last part of the book and the furnishings of the fireplace, andirons, fire dogs and similar articles.

"Painting of the School of Ferrara," by Edmund G. Gardner, has 36 illustrations. It dwells on the partnership of Francesco Raibolini or Il Franci, and Lorenzo Costa, who founded the school of Bologna and occupied the place in north Italian art that Perugino did in central Italy. Other artists of the school were Francesco del Cossa, Timoteo Viti, Bosco and Battista Dossi.

"A. B. C. of Japanese Art" is a new book by J. F. Blackmer. It contains 48 half tones and numerous illustrations in the text. It gives a brief account of early sculpture and painting in Japan and dwells more particularly on the color prints, pottery and craft work in bronze, lacquer and metal. The book covers a wide field and will be much appreciated by the student of Oriental art.

ENGLISH MINERS MAKE DEMANDS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Reports from the mining districts state that the men are voting almost unanimously in favor of the establishment of a minimum wage. The balloting began today and will close tonight. The operators had previously notified that they will not consider the minimum wage demand.

The miners' organization has \$10,000,000 in its treasury and claims that it is well prepared for a long struggle.

In discussing the proposed strike the chronic says:

"There is room for Sir George Asquith (the industrial commissioner) to achieve his greatest triumph if he can bring peace between the owners and miners."

## NORWAY PROPOSES TO INCREASE NAVY

NEW YORK—A New York Herald cable message from Christiania, Norway, says that the cabinet has resolved to propose to the Storting that it vote an extraordinary credit of 16,500,000 kroner (\$4,125,000

## COOPERATION URGED AS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ELECTS

(Continued from page one)

with Mr. Field on the executive committee, Herman Hormel of Boston, S. Pinckerton of Worcester, J. Hildreth of Holyoke, Joseph N. Petersen of Salem, Edward A. Thurston of Fall River and Henry R. Hayes of Dedham; on the finance committee to serve with Mr. Glidden, Wilton B. Fay of Medford, David G. Pratt of Middleboro, Walter B. Hopkinson of New Bedford, J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg, William H. Squire of Boston and Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield.

Auditing committee, N. E. Rankine, Lawrence, and Charles O. Brightman, New Bedford. The chairman reappointed Charles S. Groves executive secretary.

## TRUST SOLUTION SEEN BY MR. CARNEGIE IN AN INDUSTRIAL COURT

(Continued from page one)

pertaining to punish men in this age who in the past violated recent laws without knowing it. Men of the highest standing in the past thought they did no wrong and sought no concealment.

"Since the Sherman law has been so far interpreted by the supreme court all this is changed. No honest man can now do some things which he did innocently before. But just what he can or cannot do is yet to be clearly defined."

## FREE TOLLS OPPOSED AS CANAL IS TO COST \$60,000,000 ANNUALLY

That committee recently returned from an inspection of the canal and from taking testimony on the isthmus bearing on the tolls question. The testimony in due time will be published for the use of Congress, and then the question of tolls will be on in earnest. The interstate and foreign commerce committee has jurisdiction over this and other questions relating to the canal, and it is asserted that the committee bill which will appear during the winter will provide that American vessels are to pay the same tolls as are to be charged the vessels of other countries.

There must be legislation on this question in this session of Congress in view of the comparatively early opening of the canal and it is for that reason that the committee visited Panama in the holiday recess.

In this connection attention is called by members of the committee to the fact that Great Britain is fortifying Jamaica, with a view to making it as nearly impregnable as modern big guns will permit. Naval officers are unanimous in telling the committee that it will not do to have such strong fortifications directly in the line of communication without having an American force at both entrances to the canal to meet any contingency that may arise. This means that provision must be made by that body for additional battleships and armament and that demands for these things are to increase rather than diminish by reason of the canal construction.

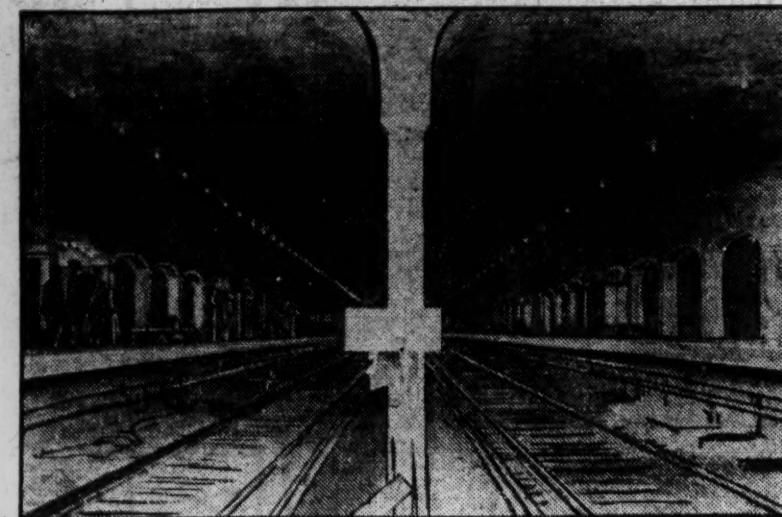
It seems that every one of the great executive departments which is directly interested in the canal is trying to induce Congress to increase its appropriations. The army and navy have been mentioned, as has the treasury department. The department of commerce and labor is back with the proposition looking to free tolls, which would enlarge its operations. The reclamation service, in the department of the interior, is asking the free use of the vast machinery in use in canal construction. Such use would greatly facilitate the construction of reclamation and drainage projects at home.

Bills are now pending in the House providing that the several states, on proper request, may use this machinery without cost. A multitude of commercial organizations whose representatives are thronging the hotels of the Canal Zone and of Washington are anxious to take advantage of the opening of the canal to increase their business through furnishing supplies of various kinds to ships using the canal. These seekers after various kinds of concessions will become more numerous in Washington as the session advances.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce is therefore realizing that Congress must be careful in canal legislation at this session, if the prestige based on the freedom of all canal work from extravagance is to be maintained.

Within a month this canal question in its entirety will be before the House, and it is likely that the committee will give hearings to all persons who care to present themselves. The demand for free tolls for American ships is strong in all sections. The states on both coasts favor it and so do the states of the interior, and the arguments against it will have to be convincing if the demand is to be refused.

## SCENES IN NEW CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL



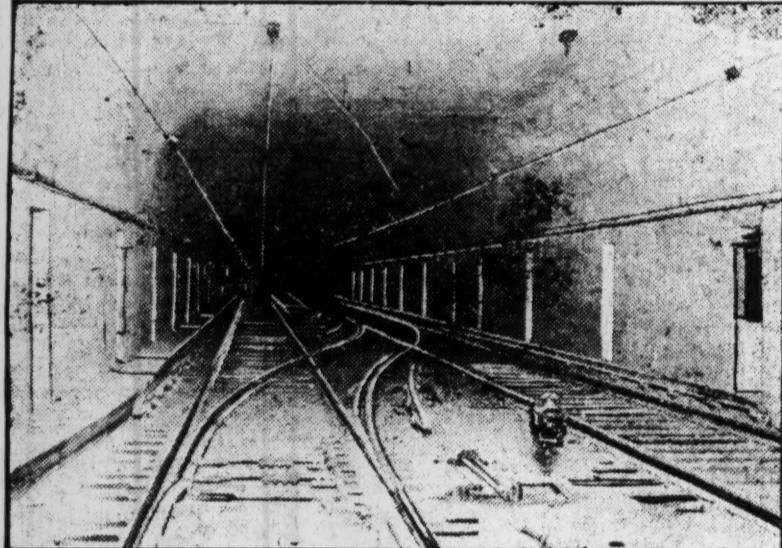
Central square showing double tracks and platform on each side

## CURVE IN NEW CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL



On the turn in the Harvard square lower level

## MANY SWITCHES PLACED IN SUBWAY



One of the emergency cross-overs located at Kendall square

## CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY IS NEARLY READY FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Experimental trains continue to run through the Cambridge-Boston tunnel frequently, and the engineers testing cross-overs, switches, grades and signal locations say everything soon will be in readiness. So far as is apparent to the layman, the subway now is ready for passengers to ride through. One of the most important and successful tests that have been made is that of the emergency cross-over at Kendall square. Work was begun today on what few changes in track location are necessary.

Work is being completed on the runways at the Harvard-square station.

From the platform where the trains from Boston will stop two runways lead to the lower level, where passengers will transfer to Arlington in one direction and Mt. Auburn in the other.

Surface cars from the Arlington and Mt. Auburn ends are to be run through if there is sufficient traffic to warrant it. The cars from Arlington will enter the incline at the part of the tube to be used by the surface cars at the Harvard-square end of the Cambridge Common.

The cars will then run through Harvard square on a lower level than the inbound and outbound Boston tracks, and will reach level again near Elliot square or close to the present police station 2. The yard track space near Elliot square is almost comparable with that of a steam road terminal.

The trains will run in from this yard to the Harvard-square station by way of a half-circle, a thick granite wall separating the tracks from the Mt. Auburn surface tracks.

When the trains leave Harvard square for Boston there are but three stations along the entire route, Harvard square, Central square and Kendall square. The word "square" is not used, the stations being known only as "Central," "Harvard" and "Kendall."

There are small exits along the route which may be used in cases of emergency. They are at Ray, Remington, Portland, Sixth, Austin and Perkins streets.

Eight minutes is computed by the en-

gineers to be the running time. It is now 40 minutes by the surface route.

The cars to be run through the Cambridge subway are different from any now in use on the Elevated. They are longer and wider and will seat more passengers.

They are 70 feet long, 8 feet 9 inches wide on the inside and will seat 72 persons comfortably. The standing room is six feet wide and would easily accommodate many additional passengers. At the end of each car is a large compartment, 12x14 feet, which can be shut off from the rest of the car by a sliding door.

A fair-sized space is set apart in the front right hand corner of each car and cushioned seat provided for the brakeman. This space can be thrown into the general accommodation if required.

Another innovation is that there are eight doors in each car, although only three of them will be in use at any one time, except by the men in charge of the train. There are three wide doors on each side, and a door on each end; which the brakeman can use to pass from one car to another, if necessary, but which will not be used for passengers.

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## CLERKS STRIKE AS FOUR LINES ARE SAID TO BEGIN PEACE MOVE

(Continued from page one)

to confer, but found no steamship agents ready to discuss the situation. It was understood that objections were made to the personnel of the committee, which the agents said they expected to include the highest officers of the union.

The Cunard sheds at East Boston look like barracks, with great quantities of provisions stacked about.

More than 100,000 bushels of grain, which was intended for shipment by the *Iberia* to Liverpool, have been diverted to New York. It is understood that some of the steamship companies are paying large sums to be released from grain and other contracts.

The Wilson liner *Francisco* is scheduled to leave Hull, Eng., today for this port and it is understood no change will be made in the arrangement. The Allan liner *Numidian*, booked to leave Glasgow for here, may be sent to St. John.

About 100 carloads of apples, potatoes and other perishable freight are stalled in the freight yards, and the shippers are bringing pressure to bear on the steamship agents to take care of their consignments.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — More than a hundred stevedores, dock hands and workers on the excursion and other steamers left here Tuesday for Boston, where they are to fill strikers' places. It was stated that more are to follow.

## CLERKS QUIT AS LINER MAKES FAST

Just before the Leyland line steamer *Armenian*, Capt. J. A. Jacobson, was making fast in her berth at East Boston, the freight clerks working on that pier went on strike.

Officers of the *Armenian* report adverse conditions all the way from Liverpool. She was expected here Monday. Besides two passengers and six returning cattlemen the vessel brought 3000 tons of general merchandise, including 1153 bales of wool, 200 bags of peanuts and 200 boxes of almonds.

Frank Robinson of Boston, who has spent 19 months in Italy, France, Germany and England studying architecture, and Charles Thompson of Maackburn, Eng., were the passengers.

## SENATORS NAMED FOR COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON — Changes in committee assignments made necessary by the loss of Senator Frye, were made by the Senate on Tuesday. Senator Nelson was made chairman of the committee on commerce; Senator Smoot of the committee on public lands; Senator Richardson of the committee on printing; Senator Lorimer of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, and Senator Poindexter of the committee on mines and mineral.

Senator Crane was assigned to the vacancy on the committee on commerce, and Senator Dillingham to the vacancy on foreign relations.

## SHIPPING NEWS

After being delayed here four days by the longshoremen's strike, the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamer *Cambrian* will sail for London tomorrow. Non-union men are busy today loading the last of the cargo. Included in her shipment are 71,779 bushels of wheat, 51,429 bushels of corn, 400 tons of provisions, 400 tons of flour, 18 carloads of apples and 600 head of cattle besides much miscellaneous cargo.

Bound for Bahia Blanca, Brazil, the Italian bark *Salamanca*, Captain Moraschi, left port today, laden with 1,047,209 feet of lumber. It was thought she would sail with the British bark *Midland*, but that vessel left for Buenos Aires on Sunday.

Officers of the steamer *H. M. Whitney*, which reached Union wharf from New York today, report sighting a white painted three-masted schooner, heavily loaded, riding at anchor off Nauset. She was tugging hard at her moorings but showed no signals for assistance. The *Whitney* was only an hour late, although she had encountered adverse conditions all the way.

Barge number five, owned by the Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore, which parted from the tug *Cumberland* Monday night, is reported today to have been driven ashore at Green Hill, near Great Brewster and Little Brewster, but afterwards floated and anchored between the two Brewsters. The tug which was sent to tow her in found her.

Attempts are being made today to raise the harbor tug *Bronx*, which filled and sank at Gove's wharf, East Boston, Monday night. A wrecking lighter was alongside the sunken craft today and a diver was trying to attach a line to her stern. The intention is to work the tug into shallow water and at low tide pump her out and float her.

The harbor tug *Resolute* with all her boats, apparel, tackle, engines and furniture, will be sold at noon Saturday at United States marshal sale at the West Lumber Company's wharf, East Boston, to satisfy a claim for damage.

ANCON, C. Z.—During November

there were 23,256 money orders issued

in the Canal Zone, amounting to \$487,900.57.

Of this amount, \$270,540.80 was

payable in the United States, \$115,603.22

in the Canal Zone, \$636.55 in Martinique,

and \$310 in Costa Rica. The fees

amounted to \$2303.21, and the amount

of orders paid and repaid was \$128,403.32.

Postal sales during the month

amounted to \$6862, and newspaper post-

age to \$18.26.

Now Is the Most Opportune Time for

Re-Upholstering Furniture

We make a specialty of this work and guarantee the very best results

This is the best time of year to have your furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new, at the lowest possible prices. Our staff of skilled experts are now ready to execute all orders with greatest dispatch. They are not rushed by endless orders as they will be later on, therefore they can now do your work more quickly than when the season is at its height.

We will store your furniture subject to your order for delivery at any time later, if desired.

We will be pleased to send a representative to measure and furnish estimates free.

## Our Stock of Upholstery Materials

Is the largest and most comprehensive in Boston, embracing the best staples and novelties the world affords. We mention here a few of the many hundreds of different fabrics shown:

WOOL TAPESTRIES — These are very much in demand now for high-class furniture coverings; fine assortment. A yard..... 5.00 to 9.00

FINE COTTON TAPESTRIES — For coverings. A yard..... 2.00 to 4.00

FINE SILK DAMASK — Various designs and colors; end of this season's making. Were 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 a yard. To close, a yard..... 2.50

COTTON VELVET CLASSIQUE — 50 inches wide, in desirable colors for coverings. A yard..... 2.00

CORONATION VELVET — 29-inch, small cord effect for covering, assorted colors. A yard..... 1.25

REMNANTS — Velour, tapestry, damask and a variety of fabrics; enough for chair coverings; all marked at 1-2 original prices

UPHOLSTERIES SECTION — SIXTH FLOOR, NEW BUILDING

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

## SEVERAL CHANGES IN TECH JOURNAL

Eliot W. Tarr '12, of Gloucester, was elected today general manager of the *Tech*, the student paper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been connected with the news department of the paper for three years and has been managing editor and editor-in-chief. He succeeds H. W. Hall '12.

Alexander J. Pastine '13 of Dorchester was selected editor-in-chief. He has been on the paper since the commencement of his sophomore year, having charge of the institute news.

These men were elected to the news board: F. S. Somerby '13 of Newburyport, R. F. Barrett '14 of East Orange, N. J.; M. B. Lewis, Jr., '14, Mattapan, and Mark A. Oettinger '14, Brookline.

LYNN SHOE UNIONS PLAN FOR PEACE

LYNN, Mass.—Every union in this city identified with the shoe industry will be represented tonight at a conference of local shoe workers, having as its object the establishment of industrial peace in the shoe trade of Lynn.

The conference will be held at the Knights of Labor headquarters, and will be attended by delegates representing that body, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the United Shoe Workers of America. Plans for the amalgamation of unions will be formulated for presentation to the Lynn locals. Stephen M. Walsh, master workman, will preside.

## THIRD OF MILLION SENT FROM ZONE

ANCON, C. Z.—During November there were 23,256 money orders issued in the Canal Zone, amounting to \$487,900.57

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## CORDUROY AND BROADCLOTH

Gown of gobelin blue, trimmed with white

CORDUROY trimmed with broadcloth is one of the smartest of all things just now. This gown combines gobelin blue with white. The blouse has a big single revers, and can be worn over a skirt as illustrated or under it, as preferred. The sleeves are stitched to the armholes at the long shoulder line, a feature that is much liked, and in this case they are cut on the cross of the material. The collar is deep at the back and the big buttons that effect the closing are distinctly smart.

The skirt is made with a lower portion that consists of two pieces overlapped at the front for a depth of several inches, consequently while it gives long straight lines it provides freedom for walking. The upper portion is made in four gores and the back gore is full length.

Such model can be used in many different ways. The skirt makes an excellent one for the new tailored suit that is sure to be in demand at this season and the blouse can be made of any preferred material, thinner silks and the like, quite as well as the corduroy.

Gowns are being made with skirts of heavier material and blouses of thinner trimmed with the heavier. This gown would be charming made from broadcloth or from taffeta with blouse of crepe meteore or messaline and collar and cuffs of the skirting material.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 1½ yards 30 or 44 inches wide with ½ yard of broadcloth for collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 4½ yards 27 or 36, 3½ yards 44 inches wide, the width at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7277, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7261, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## ONE WOMAN'S WAY

Always on buying ready made garments, underwear or otherwise, I resew the buttons, work over the buttonholes and I always darn the thin places in socks and stockings, so that the holes seldom are large and are easy to mend, though the whole foot of a sock may finally be made up of darnings, says a woman contributor to the San Francisco Call.

When buying a suit or hat I never buy the latest fad, but something in good taste, plain and inconspicuous in color and style, and of the best possible grade within a certain limit—\$25 for a suit and \$5 or \$6 for a hat, and always pay cash for everything.

I have worn a suit for three years and once I wore one four years and have not been conspicuously old fashioned.

I buy my clothes and hats, not at the beginning of a season, but when the season is well advanced, and so get a better grade for my money, for the price is cut on nearly all such goods after the first rush of the season.

## FOULARDS MODISH

From all indications foulards are going to be as modish as ever this coming spring and summer. American women seem to like these practical silks especially. The bordered foulard is to come into its own once more, so it seems—figured grounds with plain borders, plain grounds with floral borders; figured grounds with fancy borders, and no end of other new and distinctive combinations and effects, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. One very startling and quite novel affair is a silk with a border made to resemble Venise lace.

## MORRIS JIG BAFFLES LEARNER

Folk dances and songs at Stratford-on-Avon

SIXTY-FIVE dancers from all parts of England are assembled in Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., says a Monitor special, and are taking part in the English folk dance and song revival. The success of this midwinter festival is a pleasant surprise and is a good indication of the vitality of the movement in England. There are men and women here, many of them teachers from elementary schools, who give part of their vacations to the acquiring of a better knowledge of old country dances, being anxious to revive their use among the villagers in their neighborhood.

In many old villages around Stratford-on-Avon, in other parts of Warwickshire and the Midlands these old dances have never died out, and from the people in these parts Cecil Sharpe has been collecting carols and local songs, and, in many instances, dances which show the most intricate steps and measures. The dancing is made a most serious business in Stratford. No easy-going methods are countenanced. Everything must be done correctly, from the gay riot of a country dance to the intricate movements of the sword dance, where the swords are finally brought together in rhythmic measure and form a circle amazingly perfect and exact.

One delightful morris jig was discovered at Sherborne, that beautiful little Dorsetshire town, so redolent of the England of the middle ages. To judge by it, the people of that day were no



## HOUSEWIVES FORMING LEAGUE

Their object is to make war on high prices

MRS. JULIAN HEATH'S new Housewives League, although scarcely three weeks old on Jan. 1, has excited the interest of housekeepers in and out of New York, says the Sun. The purpose of the league is to lower the cost of living, equalize prices and insure to the average purchaser of foods the maximum of quality, quantity and cleanliness for her money.

Its program is based on facts furnished by practical housekeepers and is devised so as to include the poorest as well as the richest housekeepers. Only housekeepers may be active members.

When seen the other day Mrs. Heath was about to go to Hoboken to tell a company of women there how to go to work to form groups in different neighborhoods. She said: "No bait is thrown out in the way of social gaieties or agreeable novelties. There is no fun at all attached. No, I believe that active members will try to live up to the three principal things asked of them, which are that each shall get two new members to join the organization, pay five cents dues and do personal work such as investigating the sanitary condition of the stores at which they trade, quality of goods sold there, and the relative prices charged in the stores of their particular neighborhood.

The woman who does all her marketing by phone naturally will not join the league. The league doesn't want that sort of member anyway.

"Let me tell you of an experience of my own to illustrate the aims of the league. I started out to buy a turkey, which had to be pretty big, as I expected several friends besides my immediate family to help me eat it. I in-

tended to patronize the market where I have dealt for some years.

"On my way there I passed a market of the same class, equally large and with a big stock of poultry, and I saw fine turkeys hanging in a window marked 22 cents a pound. 'That is reasonable,' I thought, 'for a good turkey.'

"Entering my own butcher's I asked: 'How much are turkeys today?' 'Twenty-eight cents a pound,' said my man. 'Isn't that high?' I inquired. 'Yes, it is a little high,' he admitted smilingly. 'But they are very fine. Now, how large a one shall I pick out for you?'

"'I am not sure that I want one yet,' I told him. 'The market on the block below is asking only 22 cents, and I shall go and look at those turkeys before deciding to place my order.'

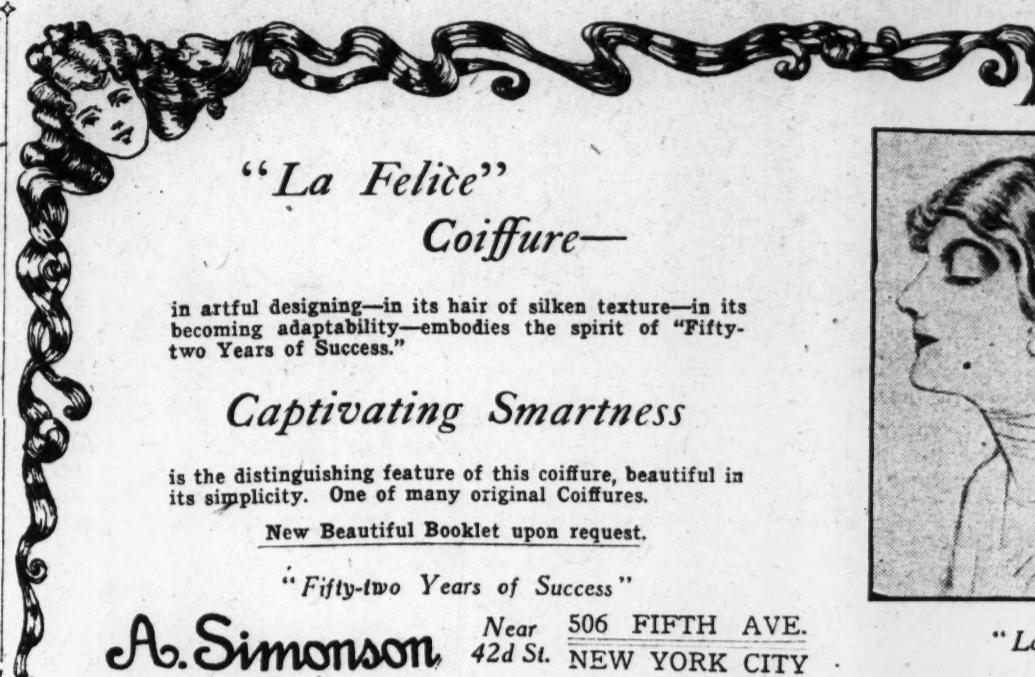
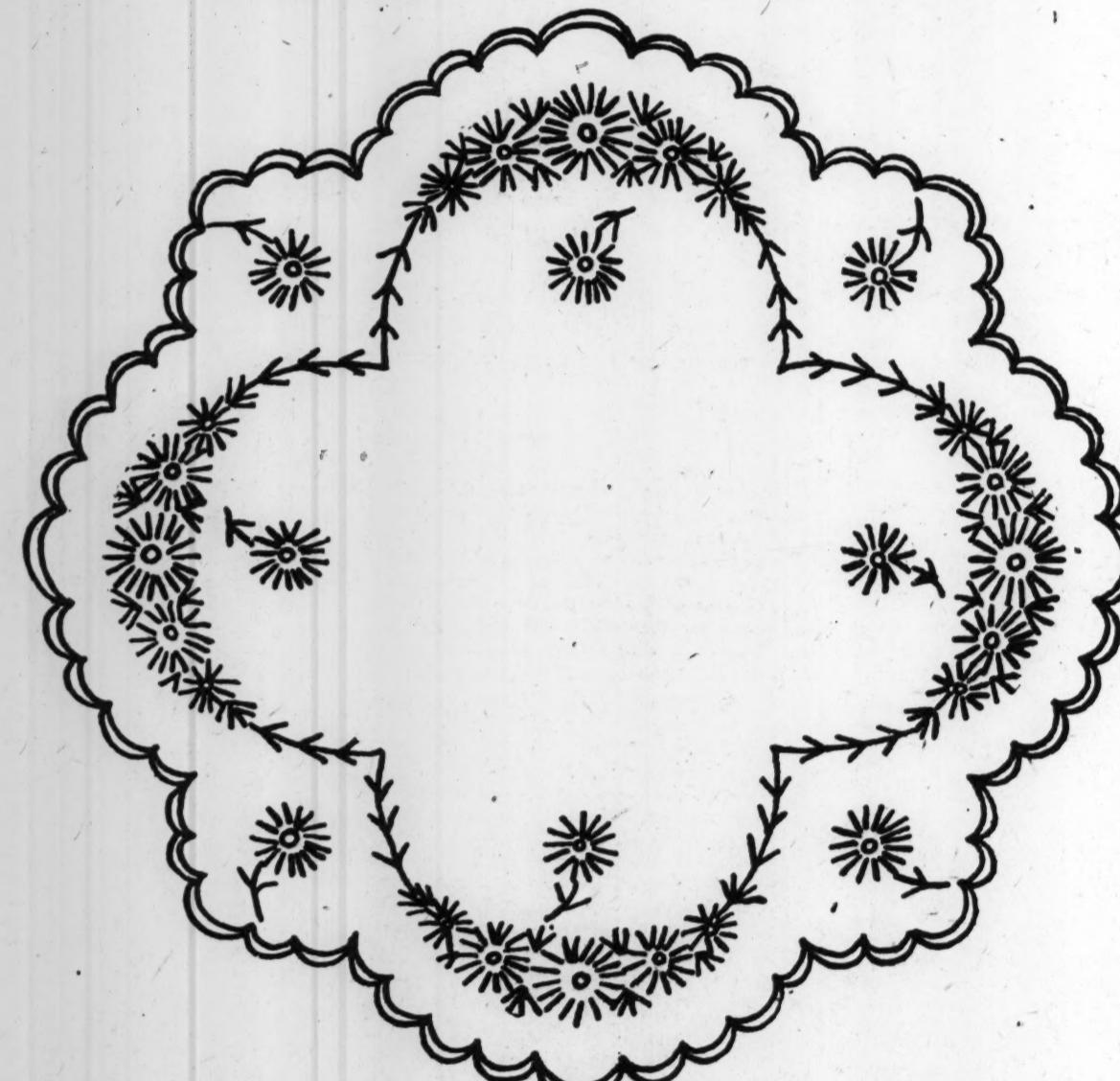
"'Oh, look here, Mrs. Heath. I can make the price all right,' the man protested to my great surprise. 'How many pounds do you require?'

"Now, before the Housewives League was organized, probably I would have ordered my turkey at 28 cents a pound, believing I was getting something extra fine, and let it go at that. Or when the dealer offered to drop the price I would have agreed without protest and walked out. But here was a chance, I felt, to live up to my principles and do some investigating.

"Had my own man stuck to his 28 cents I would have had some respect for him, and my suspicions would not have been aroused. As it was I answered: 'No, I shall go and have a look at those other turkeys and if they are as good as yours I shall buy one in order to encourage an honest man.' And that is exactly what happened."

## DOILY IN THOUSAND FLOWER EMBROIDERY

Scallops should first be padded and then closely buttonholed



## "La Felice"

Coiffure—

in artful designing—in its hair of silken texture—in its becoming adaptability—embodies the spirit of "Fifty-Two Years of Success."

## Captivating Smartness

is the distinguishing feature of this coiffure, beautiful in its simplicity. One of many original Coiffures.

New Beautiful Booklet upon request.

Fifty-two Years of Success

Near 506 FIFTH AVE.  
42d St. NEW YORK CITY



"La Felice"

## TRIED RECIPES

### MEAT BALLS WITH HORSERADISH SAUCE

ONE pound of chopped chuck steak, one teaspoonful of salt, one sixth teaspoonful of paprika, one onion. Chop meat and onion together, season make into firm balls, sear in butter in saucepan, reduce temperature, turn balls often and serve rare.

One half cupful of horseradish, one half cupful of cracker dust, one teaspoonful of salt, one sixteenth teaspoonful of pepper, one half cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of mustard, one quarter cupful vinegar, two teaspoonsfuls of powdered sugar. Mix salt and pepper, cracker dust and horseradish. Make a paste of mustard and cream in a spoon, add it with cream to the mixture; add full amount of vinegar if horseradish is fresh and beat the materials in a double boiler. Serve hot.

### FRENCH TOAST

Cut the required number of slices of stale bread, dip them into a mixture of egg and water, proportions one tablespoonful of water to one egg mixed together. Then fry in butter or fat in a frying pan. Serve prunes in a separate dish and place the prunes on the toast at the table.

### BELMONT EGGS

Brown some slices of bread in the oven. Do not toast them—but lay them in a rather hot oven till slightly brown. Moisten in warm salted milk and butter a little. Break egg carefully one at a time into a cup and slip into simmering salted water one inch deep in a saucepan. Toss the water over the yolks till a delicate pink. Slip on to the toast, one to a slice, and surround with a little chopped cold meat warmed in butter.

### FRIED BISCUITS

Shape bread dough as for raised biscuits; when risen drop into deep fat and fry about five minutes; then drain on brown paper.

### HOT HAM

Soak a smoked shoulder over night and in the morning put on the stove to boil in fresh cold water. Cool gently after it first begins to boil. When tender remove from stove, cut skin and black parts off, stick whole cloves in fat and sprinkle sugar freely over the top. About a half hour before serving dinner place shoulder in the oven and crisp the fat. Serve hot with potato salad. —Good Housekeeping.

## ANGORA HOOD

A plain hood, either knitted or crocheted, may be made by starting at back of neck, working back and forth until you have a crown of the length desired, then around the latter, up one side, across top, down other side, turn, and continue working back and forth until the front portion is of the width required to cover the front of the head. Add a turnover, if this is wanted, and a cape. The following general directions for knitting such a hood may be followed in plain crochet: Use bone needles, No. 5 or No. 6, and work loosely.

Cast on 26 stitches, knit across twice, then in next row widen a stitch at each end of needle. Knit plain 56 rows, or length of crown, and at end of last row turn and pick up the stitches down the side, knitting a stitch to each ridge; turn, knit to top, across the top, down the other side, turn, and continue knitting back and forth for 50 rows, or until the front of hood is wide enough for the head. Knit 20 rows or more additional for the turnover, and bind off. Pick up the stitches around the neck for the cape, do 12 rows plain, then knit 30 rows, widening every seventh stitch to give the circular shape or flare. Bind off and finish with a crocheted scallop. This hood may be easily decreased in size or made larger, and is very neat and comfortable.—Needlecraft.

## SAVE THE SCRAPS

When making up nice dress goods or any fancy material, do not throw away even the smallest scraps, but have a box or bag near your work-basket to save them in; you will find them convenient for many small articles. The same is true of wash goods, such as gingham, percale, and so on; very tiny pieces may be utilized in making quilts by selecting suitable patterns.—Needlecraft.

## OLD CHINESE WARE

We have added to our Clearance Sale at 50% less than former prices:

Bread and Butter Plates  
Covered Vegetable Dishes  
Platters, all sizes  
Covered Custard Cups

Teas and Saucers  
A. D.'s and Saucers  
Mugs, all sizes  
Relish Dishes, etc.

In the following Chinese decorations: Blue Canton, Salmon and Gold, Red Fitzhugh, Nankin Willow, Green and Gold Medallions.

### GLASSWARE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Water Tumblers, finely engraved, were a doz. \$7.50 Now \$4.00  
Glass Jugs, decorated with gold, were each. 1.75 Now .85  
Ice Water Sets, gold decorations, were each. 15.00 Now \$8.00  
Vases, engraved roses, were each. 12.00 Now 6.00  
25 doz. Water Glasses, English, were a doz. 1.75 Now .75

RICHARD BRIGGS CO.  
116 BOYLSTON STREET

## Cut your Rent 33 per cent

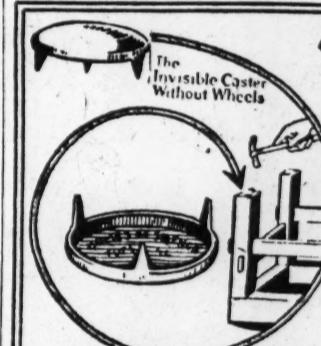
You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

## The Kindele Kinde Convertible Parlor Furniture

A Handsome Divanette and Full-size Bed  
Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at address and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:  
KINDELE BED COMPANY,  
401 E. 12th Street,  
Norman & Monitor sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Clifford and Walnut sts.,  
Toronto, Can.



Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.



## "Domes of Silence"

are little discs of hardened highly polished nickel steel. FURNITURE fitted with these will not scratch or mar over carpets and floors. Easily applied to all kinds of furniture. 15c for set of 4, 5 sizes, at the same price. SEND TODAY.

No. 1..... 5/8 in. No. 3..... 5/8 in.  
No. 2..... 5/8 in. No. 4..... 5/8 in.  
No. 5..... 5/8 in. No. 6..... 5/8 in.

Avoid Imitations. See that the words "Domes of Silence" are stamped on the inside of each caster.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO.  
17 State Street, NEW YORK.

## YOU CAN BLAME THE GIRL

when she breaks a dish, but who is to blame if your Silverware is not properly cleaned? The girl uses what you give her. The only proper material to clean Silver with is

SILVER  
ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH  
Gives her that and she will save your Silver and her time and you Silverware will be an ornament rather than a detriment to your table.

Send address for FREE SAMPLE or 15c in stamps for full-sized box, postpaid.  
THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO., 34 Cliff St., New York, N. Y.  
Sold by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere

## All Classes of Readers Find

### Something Worth While in the Special Pages of

## The Saturday Monitor

Workers  
Thinkers, Talkers  
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Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists  
Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials  
Business Men, Housewives  
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY  
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

## MONITOR SATURDAY

### LOVELY SILKS

Silks for afternoon and evening wear are especially lovely. The oriental colorings still prevail and the effects are more elaborate and gorgeous than formerly, says the Philadelphia North American.

The pastel shades are still in favor for the debutante. A great variety of brocaded silks in dull colors is used. These are charming when veiled with nets or chiffons. The new figured chiffons are exquisite. In bold stripes or shadowy patterns, they are spangled with tiny crystal beads, like dewdrops.

### VELVET HATS

Velvet has the field almost to itself in the late winter millinery modes and more and more models are made to match the furs by having a row of fur about the edge.—Indianapolis News.

## Keep Warm



PRICE \$1.00

Kost Heater  
Fits Any Gas Jet

A comfortable and convenient thing in any house, no matter how good the other arrangements for heating, is the Kost heater, which can be applied to any gas jet. It is so constructed that

## REFORM FORCES SEE VINDICATION OF NEW CHARTER IN ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

whole election is also held to show the value of non-party designations on the ballot. Especially strong in support of the reform element were the suburban wards.

Non-partisan sentiment was strong in the Hyde Park (ward 26) vote, giving the combination anti-Democratic slate a lead of nearly 500. The honor of casting the first vote in Boston's new ward fell to Mrs. Kathleen E. Kiggen, wife of John A. Kiggen of 125 West street.

Of the 3060 registered male voters in ward 26 1440 cast their votes. There are 301 registered women voters, 148 of whom cast ballots.

Ward 8 was the only Democratic organization ward that was carried for the Democratic slate.

The voting was light, only half of the 112,000 registered voters going to the polls. The vote for school committee was 45,000 less than two years ago, the first year of the amended charter, and 13,000 less than last year.

Walter Ballantyne was an alderman before the change in the city charter, and the first president of the council under the new charter. He was born in Scotland and came to Boston 36 years ago at the age of 19, as representative of an insurance company. He went to live at 224 Dudley street, Roxbury, in ward 19 and for several years was on the Republican ward committee. He served in the board of aldermen in 1908 and 1909, and as chairman of the committee on public improvements made a very record.

When Mayor Fitzgerald went to Florida in 1910, Mr. Ballantyne, as head of the council, became acting mayor and conducted the executive affairs in a praiseworthy manner. He is a member of the Scots' Charitable Society, a former grand chief of the Scottish Clans and president of the Burns Memorial Association.

John A. Coulthurst was born in Pawtucket, R. I., but in early youth moved to Roslindale, and has since lived at 480 Park avenue. He was graduated from the Charles Sumner grammar school in 1885, Boston College in 1892; he won his A. M. at Georgetown in 1893 and was graduated from Boston University law school in 1895. He was admitted to the bar that year. He was elected to the Legislature by the Democrats in 1902, 1903 and 1904.

In 1907 he was the candidate of the Independence League for mayor. In 1908 he went to the Chicago convention of that party as a delegate for Hisgen for President.

Thomas J. Kenny was born in South Boston in 1865 and attended the public schools there. At 16 he entered the law office of George W. Morse. He studied law there, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1897, in the same year being taken into his employer's law firm.

He was elected to the Boston school committee in 1898 for a three-year term, and reelection steadily until 1907.

He refused to run on the ticket with Mrs. Julia Duff in 1907. He became one of the leaders of the Public School Association, however.

He was elected to the Boston city council in January, 1910, and has served there since.

Joseph Lee is regarded as a leading American authority on public school work and playground movements, as a result of devoting many years to the study of these subjects, and the working out of teaching methods. He comes of an old New England family. He was born in Brookline, the son of Henry Lee and Elizabeth Perkins (Cabet) Lee. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883, from the law school in 1887 and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1897 he married Margaret C. Cabot.

Mr. Lee's specialty is civic betterment and his philanthropies have been manifold. In the course of his social work he went into the school committee contest and in 1908 received the nomination of both parties.

Mr. Lee lives at 96 Mt. Vernon street and has an office in the Paddock building.

George E. Brock was born in Brighton, and has always lived there. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of that district, and on graduating went into the banking business. For 25 years he was treasurer of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, and for four years has been its president. He is also treasurer of the Home Savings Bank, Boston.

In 1902 he was elected to the school committee for three years on the Republican ticket. He was appointed a member of the original finance commission. He became a member of the "new" school committee of five in 1906, and a year later attracted attention by his advocacy of the teachers' pension system. In 1908 he received the nomination of both parties for reelection, and has served ever since. He lapsed one year, being defeated in 1904, but was elected in 1905.

The following statements regarding the election are made by interested parties:

John A. Coulthurst: "My victory is a rebuke to partisanship and bossism in city affairs. The attempt of the Fitzgerald administration to coerce city employees to work for the Fitzgerald candidates, both in and out of business hours, was a signal failure and received a proper rebuke from the employees themselves when they cast their ballots. I am very grateful to my many loyal friends throughout the city for their enthusiastic support."

Joseph Lee: "The only thing I have

## COMPLETE TABULATED VOTE OF CITY BY WARDS

	CITY COUNCIL		SCHOOL COMMITTEE		LICENSE	
	Walter John A. Ballantyne	Owen A. Cunninham	Ed. D. Collins	A. Th. J. F. Joseph	Geo. E. Joseph	Susan W. Wm. F. Brock
Ward 1	850	751	1,040	365	596	704
Ward 2	524	359	518	657	817	365
Ward 3	317	319	713	250	391	776
Ward 4	270	275	463	203	285	491
Ward 5	228	262	628	208	241	457
Ward 6	414	380	650	205	323	657
Ward 7	250	200	273	380	256	344
Ward 8	458	1,378	1,365	393	1,343	390
Ward 9	753	14	482	223	478	400
Ward 10	1,141	1,068	403	347	295	354
Ward 11	1,079	1,008	703	320	1,519	223
Ward 12	861	810	509	503	503	503
Ward 13	212	213	585	936	191	514
Ward 14	651	587	864	1,178	370	1,063
Ward 15	501	471	680	2,123	209	1,018
Ward 16	857	817	711	212	321	368
Ward 17	746	918	1,220	1,301	1,212	1,301
Ward 18	566	502	625	624	488	603
Ward 19	764	936	1,203	1,304	1,361	1,304
Ward 20	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Ward 21	1,741	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637
Ward 22	1,346	1,396	854	861	1,188	1,292
Ward 23	1,958	2,180	911	970	1,196	1,308
Ward 24	1,387	1,372	923	922	1,018	1,051
Ward 25	1,274	1,210	789	704	1,173	1,022
Ward 26	906	909	436	415	143	835
Totals	23,957	23,341	19,815	20,841	10,524	23,153
	23,341	19,815	20,841	10,524	23,153	20,115
						23,020
						25,006
						24,264
						15,989
						17,206
						30,816
						16,542

regretted is that some of the teachers have thought I was against them. I can only say that I have never had any feeling against any teacher, but have always felt the greatest respect and sympathy for the teaching service and I have faith that this feeling will come to be mutual."

George E. Brock: "I am greatly pleased at the result, not only for the splendid endorsement I received, but that the school committee will continue to have the services of my colleague, Joseph Lee. Our victory proves once more that the voters are still interested in having the schools of Boston conducted for the benefit of the children."

Charles F. R. Ross, secretary of the Public School Association: "The election is a stinging rebuke to those who would hand our public schools over to the politicians. It was a hard fight, but this only makes the result the more gratifying."

Robert J. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association:

"The charter is working well. The result of the city election is a complete vindication of the efficiency of its provisions. In the next city council eight of its nine members will be men who received the endorsement of the Good Government Association at the time of their election. Mayor Fitzgerald violated the spirit and letter of the charter in advocating a return to partisan politics in municipal affairs and the citizens decisively repudiated him."

Walter Ballantyne—"I am very grateful to the citizens of Boston for their expression of confidence in me at the polls. I regard the vote I received as a tribute to good government and an endorsement of my record. I want also to say that I appreciate the courteous treatment which my opponents accorded me during the contest."

Mayor Fitzgerald—"The Municipal League slate won because it spent the money and its candidates had the editorial support of nearly all the Boston newspapers. Men of moderate means cannot hope to win elections under our present municipal system without surrendering their consciences to men of wealth."

"Considering the odds against them and the fact that they fought without editorial support from a single newspaper, the candidates endorsed by the Democratic city committee made a splendid fight."

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald: "I am very grateful to those who voted for me. I feel that there should be a woman on the school committee, and I regard the contest as the first step toward ultimate victory."

SOMERVILLE GETS GROUND FOR RINK

Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville has obtained from Tufts College authorities the privilege to use college land on Powder House boulevard for a skating rink for school children. A rink will be built immediately. The high school team will play its local matches upon this rink.

**TALK ON SENIOR DORMITORIES**

Plans for senior dormitories and their allotment at Harvard University will be discussed at the junior class meeting in the Union in Cambridge Friday evening. Senior dormitories are one of the achievements of the administration of A. Lawrence Lowell, the president, who will brief the class the advantages of the plan.

John A. Coulthurst was born in 1871 and has an office in the Paddock building.

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## HOW DID SHE VOTE?

*A suffragist who thinks she is typical of the woman voter today, for whom voting is one more duty undertaken with courage perhaps, but with some regret as well, when asked about her voting day experience, gave the Monitor the following true account:*

BY A WOMAN WHO VOTED

The way of a new duty is not a flowery one, and I am a busy woman. My days are filled with tasks that urge irresistibly. I believe ardently in suffrage. I have long contended the laissez faire of the man who leaves others to run the state while he tries to make his business go—failing to see that his business is hindered or forwarded as affairs of state are rightly administered or no.

No; I do not envy man his vote. If ever I did my recent awakening to my own duty—or right restored—on the school question has changed my position. I no longer condemn the man who fails to vote. I merely sympathize with him.

With me, there were weeks of uneasy self-questioning. Did I think the election of a woman to office was worth risking the election of the wrong men? To risk the triumph of elements that I felt were opposed to the general good might be worth while, on a sort of smashing-the-windows theory, thus to call attention to woman's growing courage and intent to assert herself. Perhaps a single election gone awry was not too much for the city to pay to learn that the women mean to be heard. One day my conviction was for, the next day against, the woman's candidacy.

Long resolved, the question was about bringing me to the decision not to vote at all since I could not be sure of voting right. All too fast the day came, and I had not settled the point.

I remembered when I left home for business in the morning that it was voting day and that my decision must be reached in time to allow me to cast a ballot before 4 o'clock. But sitting at my office desk all day, absorbed in delightful tasks, I soon forgot about the extra duty, and the slip of paper with the word VOTE in large capitals which I had pre-

pared as reminder was soon hidden under manuscripts and proof sheets. It was with a great jump that I came out of the depths of an article on the social status of woman in the days of the Hotel Rambouillet to hear a masculine voice saying cheerfully:

"Well, you've voted, I suppose?"

A hasty snap at my watch. Twenty minutes to four. A clutch toward my coat and hat.

"No," I wailed, "I have not voted. I forgot it. And what's more I don't know how to vote! I feel as if I ought to stand for woman and yet—"

Masculine voice continues its cheerfulness while it explains with some care the why and wherefore of the need to keep present incumbents in their chairs. I am again convinced, and there is scarcely time for me to reverse my conviction now. Off to the voting booth I rush, make my mark emphatically—after my usual alteration with the officers about the difference between the sound and the spelling of my name—and see my final, unalterable, political choice ground into the ballot box.

Then I return to work, without a backward glance. Right or wrong the die is cast. I certainly intended to vote right. I hope I did.

Again the desk piled high with work, and again the sudden voice at my ear. It is about noon of the next day.

"Did you vote right?"

Again coming out of my absorption—this time a summary of the question of late hours of labor for women, on which I had written till 2 a. m. I replied with some animation that I do not have to tell." And now masculine mentor goes out of the room in a roaring gale of laughter, as I, turning to my typewriter again, ask him, in my most casual tone:

"O, and by the way, who's elected?"

## SELLING IS TAUGHT BY MEANS OF PLAY BEFORE THE Y. M. C. U.

Information valuable alike to salespeople and shoppers was imparted in a novel manner through a "play" at the Y. M. C. U. hall, 48 Boylston street, Tuesday evening. The visualization of the elements of buying and selling was the outcome of an idea of Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., to whom all credit for the management is due, and it has been taken up by the prominent firms of the city.

The "play" was staged by Jordan Marsh experts, Superintendent Walter A. Hawkins of the company, assisted by Miss Della A. Bean, principal of the Jordan Marsh Company School of Salesmanship.

The stage was set to represent a department store in miniature. To the left was a shoe department, with its box-filled shelves and its chairs; beyond was the men's furnishings counter and showcase; further along were the negligence, silk and linen departments, with millinery and trimmings on the right.

The store was served by Jordan Marsh employees from corresponding departments to those represented: Silks, Herbert E. Darling; costumes, Mrs. Sophie Grant; shoes, A. Yaffe; millinery, Miss Violet Bolingbrook and Miss Mary A. McLaughlin; men's furnishings, Clifford Sennett; negligees, Miss Mary T. Powers; trimmings, Miss G. R. Galbraith; linens, Frank Pickering.

Over all Charles P. Tanner presided as floor superintendent, while to complete the store force there were Miss Amanda Tucker as gown model, Miss Catherine Callahan as cashier, Miss Jeanette McGregor as inspector, Miss Alice Doragan as stock girl, Bruce Russell as office boy, Ernest Mosin as department boy and James Davy and Michael Scannell as porters, all in addition to Mr. Hawkins and Miss Bean. Besides these there were the customers.

After short addresses by Mr. Fowler and Mr. Hawkins the "play" began. Mrs. George Perry Morris came in with a gown her daughter didn't like. The credit for the returned garment was quickly arranged and another gown taken in its place. In addition, Mrs. Grant bought an evening gown she had not thought of purchasing before seeing just what she wanted.

Samuel P. Hubbard came in, decidedly peevish because a pair of shoes he had bought there had not worn well. Mr. Yaffe sent him away in good humor, after making an allowance for the old shoes and selling Mr. Hubbard a new pair guaranteed to wear well.

Mrs. G. B. Gallup bought a piece of silk of Mr. Darling, who admitted that his customer had bought what she didn't want, but then she "did not know what she wanted."

Edward F. Pope then came to buy millinery for his wife and daughter and was quickly supplied by Miss Bolingbrook amid much laughter by the audience.

The occasion was as entertaining as it was instructive, and the hall was filled. Next Tuesday evening the "play" will be staged by the Eastern Talking Machine Company, E. F. Taft, manager. "We are here tonight for a purely business reason, no philanthropy in it; nor are we here for the fun of it, because we get all the fun of this sort that we need over at the store," said Mr. Hawkins in opening the "play."

"We have gone to the trouble and expense of fitting up this miniature department store for the sake of giving you an object lesson, and we are giving you this object lesson to help ourselves as well as you, because the business house needs the services of trained men. Our object is not only to give you an exhibition of salesmanship, but to stimulate in you an interest in business."

"There is one truth that I want to drive home to you tonight, and that is the importance of salesmanship. How little there is in the world that salesmanship does not enter into! Did you ever think of that? Look about you, in your homes, on the street and wherever you go, and note how little there is that salesmanship does not enter into. The result will astonish you. It follows you all through life. So let us recognize its importance and treat it with the dignity it deserves."

"Now I am going to tell you something that I have told 999 times. I am going to celebrate this occasion by telling it the one thousandth time. Perhaps there are some among you who have heard me tell it the full 999 times. If so, it will do you no harm to hear it once more, and that is: 'Who is the boss in the Jordan Marsh Company store?'

"Some time ago we started in our store a school of salesmanship, with splendid results. On graduation day I always address the class. Assuming a serious manner, I say: 'As you are about to enter the employ of the Jordan Marsh Company there is one very important thing that you should know, and that is, who the boss is in this store. Now who is the boss?' I reply, with emphasis, 'Oh, no! I'm not the boss.'

"Again I ask, 'Now, who is the real boss in this store?' All are intensely interested now. Positive voices in chorus now proclaim a member of the firm to be the real boss."

"I say again: 'Oh, no! He is not the boss. The boss in this store is the customer. It's the customer that you and I are working for. It's the customer that you and I are here to please. It's the customer who pays your wages and mine. If it were not for the customer, you and I would be looking for a job and we

## PARTICIPANTS IN DEPARTMENT STORE IMITATION



Reading from left to right: A. Yaffe, L. E. Tourjee, Frank Locke, Miss Mary T. Powers, W. A. Hawkins, E. P. Tanner, Bruce Russell, H. E. Darling, Mrs. Sophie E. Grant, Miss Della Bean, N. C. Fowler, Jr., Miss Amanda Tucker, Miss Violet Bolingbrook and Miss Mary McLoughlin

### COMPENSATION ACT COMMITTEE URGES CHANGES

The commission on workingmen's compensation has filed with the clerk of the House a report in part recommending 17 amendments of the act passed last year.

All these amendments with a single exception are but perfecting amendments. The exception is a recommendation for a change in the number and compensation of members to constitute the board, which is to be appointed by the Governor before July 1.

The recommendation of the commission is that the board consist of five members instead of three, that the salary of the chairman be \$5000 per year instead of \$6500, and the salary of each of the other members be \$4500 instead of \$6000.

### BOSTON MAN ELECTED HEAD

NEW YORK—Guy E. Tripp of Boston was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company today, succeeding the late Robert Mather. Mr. Tripp was chairman of the Metropolitan Street Railway reorganization committee and is well versed in railway and local traction affairs.

Mr. Tripp is vice-president of the Stone & Webster Management Association of Boston and is a director of a number of electric lighting and power companies throughout the country. He resides in Hingham.

### MASONS INSTALL IN WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Installation exercises of the William Parkman lodge, A. F. and A. M., were held in Masonic hall Tuesday night.

The following officers reelected were installed: Worshipful master, Percy W. Withersell; senior warden, Ernest W. Hatch; junior warden, Wilbur S. Locke; treasurer, George A. Barron; secretary, George S. Littlefield; trustees of funds, Benjamin T. Morgan, elected for three years; board of Masonic relief and proxy to the grand lodge, George F. Edgett.

### LYNN SHOE MEN ARE REORGANIZING

LYNN, Mass.—A resolution has been adopted by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association to reorganize, adopt new by-laws and a new constitution.

The object will be to secure and adopt united action in all things which will promote the growth and prosperity of Lynn as a center for the manufacture of boots and shoes. It has endorsed the tariff action taken by the National Boot and Shoe Association.

### NORFOLK COMMISSIONERS MEET

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Norfolk county commissioners have organized with John F. Merrill of Quincy as chairman. These appointments were made last night: John D. Drummond, superintendent of county buildings; the Rev. William H. Parker, chaplain at county jail.

### SIGNALMAN LECTURES

John M. Fitzgerald of Albany, an official of the signal department of the New York Central railroad, spoke Tuesday evening at the monthly dinner of the New England Railroad Club at the Copley-square hotel.

### WATER COMPANY DIRECTORS

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Dedham Water Company has reelected these directors: Winthrop H. Wade, Clifton P. Baker, Arthur W. Hartt and Julius R. Wakefield. Lusher H. Baker was reelected treasurer.

might not get as good a one as we have here."

"Now, if you are sitting behind your counter, doing nothing, and you see me coming, don't jump up; but if you see the customer, the boss, coming, jump!"

"This line of argument always makes a strong impression, and it strikes the keynote of good salesmanship, namely, satisfactory service to customers."

### MEN AND RELIGION CAMPAIGN CLOSES WITH MEETING

The special campaign of the Boston Men and Religion Forward Movement will close this evening with a meeting at the Boston City Club, at which time the executive committee will make its report. It is declared that the campaign has been highly productive of good in many lines, and that the effect of the campaign will be felt for a long time to come.

The \$15,000 fund needed to make the movement permanent officially is nearly completed, a large contribution resulting from the collections taken up last Sunday in many churches.

The first new activity growing out of the movement is the work for boys, which will officially begin next Sunday forenoon with a prayer service for boys in every church affiliated with the movement.

### BOY SCOUT BANDS FORMED IN LYNN BY J. E. ERICKSON

LYNN, Mass.—John E. Erickson of Lynn, has been appointed a scoutmaster by the national organization of boy scouts. He has succeeded in organizing two patrols, and has three others ready to be equipped. Patrols are to be formed in Swampscott, Saugus, Cliftondale and Nahant.

The troop formed at the Y. M. C. A. has elected Daniel Pinkham leader. Scoutmaster Erickson is now completing plans for number of hikes in and about Lynn to recruit the troops.

### SENATE SCENES READING SUBJECT

"Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate" will be the subject of a reading by Mrs. E. M. Bishop, under the auspices of the La Follette Club, this afternoon, in Peabody hall, Phillips Brooks house.

### GRANGE OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The officers of Wakefield grange will be installed to-night in G. A. R. hall.

Edwin C. Miller, head of a piano industry, will take the master's chair, and other officers to be installed are: Overseer, Edison W. White; lecturer, E. Horace Perley; steward, Lewis E. Carter; assistant steward, Ernest M. Lawrence; chaplain, Gilbert B. Herrick; treasurer, Alstead W. Broynell; secretary, Mrs. Ida Farn Miller; gate keeper, Wallace E. Boardman; Ceres, Mrs. Annie J. Atkinson; Pomona, Miss Evelyn Boardman; Flora, Mrs. Elizabeth Herrick; lady assistant steward, Miss Una Hartman.

### LYNN SHOE MEN ARE REORGANIZING

LYNN, Mass.—A resolution has been adopted by the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association to reorganize, adopt new by-laws and a new constitution.

The object will be to secure and adopt united action in all things which will promote the growth and prosperity of Lynn as a center for the manufacture of boots and shoes. It has endorsed the tariff action taken by the National Boot and Shoe Association.

### SIGNALMAN LECTURES

John M. Fitzgerald of Albany, an official of the signal department of the New York Central railroad, spoke Tuesday evening at the monthly dinner of the New England Railroad Club at the Copley-square hotel.

### WATER COMPANY DIRECTORS

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Dedham Water Company has reelected these directors: Winthrop H. Wade, Clifton P. Baker, Arthur W. Hartt and Julius R. Wakefield. Lusher H. Baker was reelected treasurer.

might not get as good a one as we have here."

"Now, if you are sitting behind your counter, doing nothing, and you see me coming, don't jump up; but if you see the customer, the boss, coming, jump!"

"This line of argument always makes a strong impression, and it strikes the keynote of good salesmanship, namely,

satisfactory service to customers."

EDWIN C. MILLER

### BUREAU TO SUPPLY INFORMATION OF ANY KIND TO BE FORMED

What will prove one of the most valuable organizations for the spreading of knowledge it is thought will be permanently organized this afternoon, when the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau holds its first annual meeting at 4 o'clock in Huntington hall.

There will be an election of officers, followed by the filling of the history sponsorship, the only one not now supplied. The other sponsorships are: General works, Paul Foster of the Youths Companion; philosophy, Dr. Benjamin Rand, Harvard University; religion, Miss Mary Pillsbury, General Theological library; sociology, Charles Belden, state library; physiology, Berlin school of languages; natural science, Guy E. Marion of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, etc.; useful arts, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; fine arts, Horace G. Wadlin, Boston public library; literature, C. K. Bolton, Boston Atheneum.

These specialists have consented to serve during the period of organizing the bureau, and are not certain when they can give the time permanently. Thomas J. Homer, attorney, is acting secretary. The initiative of the movement has come largely from G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, who is acting president.

The plan of the bureau is to make it possible for the individual member to find out at shortest notice, over the telephone or otherwise, anything he wants to know, whether the information is contained in literature of any description or is known by some other member of the association.

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The plan of the bureau is to make

# News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another Back Bay sale has just been completed, this time on Copley square, by Henry D. Bennett for Herbert F. Winslow of 565 Boylston street, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, a new five-story brick and marble-front building adjoining the Second Unitarian church, together with 2088 square feet of land being 24 feet front by 112 feet deep.

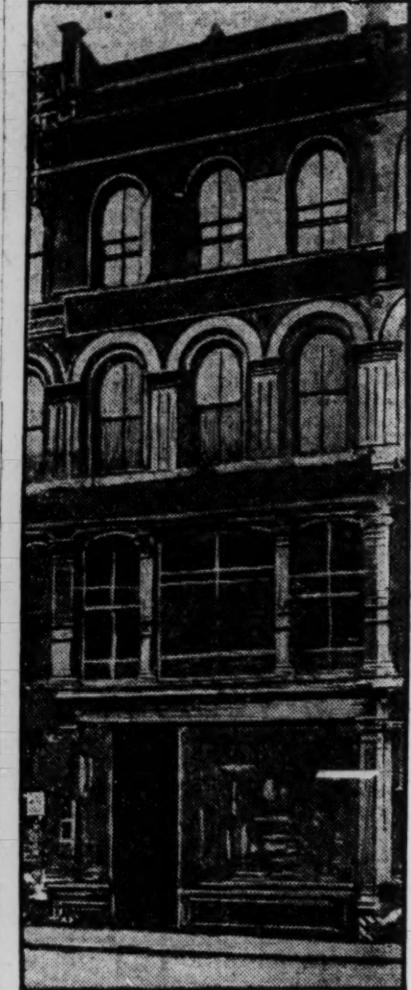
This building is occupied by the American Locomotive Company on the ground floor, Amoroso on the second floor and E. T. Redmond on the third floor, and is the most attractive piece of property ever put upon the market by this well-known real estate improvement expert.

The assessed value for 1911 was \$77,900 on the land and \$9100 on the old building, before improvements were undertaken. The present value of the improved property is far in excess of the figures quoted.

The grantees are Messrs. W. B. P. Weeks, Andrew G. Weeks and S. Reed Anthony, trustees of the Weeks Real Estate Trust, who have purchased the above for investment, believing this particular building has a brilliant real estate future before it.

Mr. Bennett has sold for the trustees of the Weeks Real Estate Trust, 2 to 12 Sudbury street, corner of Friend and Merrimac streets, and looking out on Haymarket square, consisting of a five and 1/2-story brick and wooden building and about 2400 square feet of land, all assessed for \$80,000, of which \$72,000 is on the land. There are good frontages on three streets, 22 feet on Friend street, 106 on Sudbury and 16 feet on Merrimac street.

The same broker has also sold in connection with the above deal, 69 Broad street, assessed for \$31,000, comprising a six-story building with 887 square feet of land. This building has just recently been put in good repair and condition.



565 BOYLSTON STREET  
Purchased by the Weeks Real Estate Trust through Henry D. Bennett, broker

MARY E. FISHER to Helen M. Connor, Terrace ave.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER  
Havelock Associates, mittee, to Marion E. Pike, Baird st.; d.; \$300.

REVERE  
Havelock Associates, mittee, to Charlotte E. Manuel, Louis Goldberg to Max Cohen, Boyden and Callender st.; q.; \$1.

Walter D. Harkness to Henry J. O'Meara, Lucerne and Claxton st.; w.; \$1.

Henry J. O'Meara to James Petkin, Lucerne and Claxton st.; w.; \$1.

Sarah Goldstein to Charles Scherzer, Peabody st., lot 1, Dorchester ave.; w.; \$1.

Havelock Associates, mittee, to Havelock Associates, Havelock st.; d.; \$100.

REVERE  
Willard Welsh to Waldo F. Gleason, St. Charles and Original Creek; q.; \$1.

Ada T. Harkness, d., est. to Luther P. Call, Ellerton st.; 2 lots; d.; \$1.

Charles L. Pilate est. to George W. Gray, Thorndike st.; d.; \$115.

George W. Gray to Bertus J. Townsend, Thorndike st.; 2 lots; d.; \$1.

St. George A. Andela to Alfonso Ancella, Mountain and Washburn aves.; 2 lots; w.; \$1.

Joshua W. Wellman to Michael Collier et ux., Campbell ave.; q.; \$1.

Charles E. Green to Edward C. Greene, Mill Street pl., Greene's et.; w.; \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hambden st., near George st., ward 4; a parcel of vacant land aggregating 13,620 square feet, located on Hutchinson street running through to Brookledge street and near Humboldt avenue, Roxbury. The assessors value it at \$86,000.

Samuel Mazur and another are the new owners of an improved estate known as 12 James street, between East Newton and East Brookline streets, South End, consisting of 2287 square feet of land taxed for \$3400 on which is erected a four-story and basement brick dwelling assessed for \$8000 additional. Mary Hurwitz conveyed the title.

### SECURITIES RATED AT BILLION WITHIN EQUITABLE VAULTS

NEW YORK—Financiers today said there was more than \$1,000,000,000 in securities, money and jewels in the basement vaults of the Equitable building, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. Of this the Gould estate has about \$100,000; the Equitable Trust Company, \$50,000,000; the Harriman estate \$125,000,000; Thomas F. Ryan, \$100,000,000; August Belmont, \$150,000,000 in the Belmont vaults; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$100,000,000; Kuhn Brothers, bankers, \$15,000,000; Merchantile Trust Company, \$70,000,000; William A. Reed & Co., bankers, \$100,000,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$50,000,000; Union and Southern Pacific securities, not estimated.

The Equitable Life had \$4,000,000 in cash in its vaults; the Merchantile Trust Company \$6,000,000, the Belmont, Read and Kountz banks cash not estimated.

It is believed that all the securities are safe, the water-tight vaults being intact.

The cost of the Equitable building alone was \$5,000,000. It had been planned to tear down this structure and erect a modern and more commodious home office. The Equitable insured its own property by a fund set aside for that purpose.

Valuable records, including the biography of the late E. H. Harriman and two law libraries containing 40,000 books, which cannot be replaced, were destroyed.

### CITY CONCERT HELD IN SCHOOL

An orchestral concert was held in the hall of the Girls Latin school last evening under direction of the music department of the city. Prof. Louis C. Elson was lecturer and the soloists were Miss Alice M. Hagerty, soprano, and William Howard, violinist.

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USE OUR

SUPERIOR FLOORING

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George W. Gale Lumber Co.

60 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Everything from Sills to Shingles.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Completing her maiden trip to the fishing grounds, the new steam trawler Sappho, Capt. Herbert Green, reached this port today. She had been out since Jan. 4, and made a successful trip, bringing in 40,000 pounds of haddock, 300 pounds of cod, and 200 pounds of pollock. She is equipped the same as the Foam and Ripple, and according to those on board, a splendid sea boat.

Word has been received from Norfolk that the Diamond shoals lightship was rammed by the schooner John Bossert at 5:30 yesterday afternoon and put out of commission. The lightship will be towed to Baltimore for repairs, as her smokestack, rigging and boats were carried away.

Fifty-three aliens, principally Italians, were brought to the immigration station on Long wharf yesterday from Providence, where they were landed Monday by the steamer Germania, of the French line, from Marseilles and Naples. They were brought here for a hearing before the board of special inquiry, and are now awaiting deportation.

Among the tourists sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa, for Port Antonio, Kingston, Colon and Santa Marta, were the following Bostonians: J. F. Masters, manager of the Dominion Atlantic line; C. E. Bockus, Mrs. Bockus, Fred C. Gleason, Mrs. Gleason, Master R. B. Gleason, A. R. Granstein, Mrs. Granstein, J. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss M. B. King, I. L. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers. There were also on board a number of travelers from other New England cities.

Due to reach port late today, the fishing schooner Tincomia is bringing 400 barrels of frozen herring from Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, via Gloucester. This is the first cargo to be brought to Boston this week.

Only three fishing vessels reached this wharf today, two of them being steam trawlers. Although good fares were brought in on the boats, the supply was not sufficient for the demand, and dealers' prices were high. Quotations follow: Steak cod \$1 per cwt., market cod \$8, haddock \$8.25, pollock \$7.75, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$5.25 and cusk \$6. The arrivals were: Steamer Swell 40, 500 pounds, steamer Spray 46,300, and the schooner Cynthia arrived too late to be reported.

### PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Str H. M. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Armenian (Br.), Jacobsen, Liverpool.

### Sailed

Str Cambrian (Br.), London; Ontario, for Baltimore via Newport News; Melrose, Lamberts Point, Sch Elizabeth Palmer, Norfolk.

Str Salamanca (Ital), Bahia Blanca; sch Grace A. Martin, Sewalls Point; Hume, Belfast; Alaska (Br), Parsonsboro, N. S.; Mayflower (Br); St Anthony (Br), John Harvey, St. Pierre, Miquelon.

Str Russell st., 27, ward 11; M. Goldberg, Silverman Engineering Co.; alter tene-

ments.

Str Cambrian (Br.), Gardner, London; by Leyland line.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via New-

port News, by C. H. Maynard.

Str Camden, Strout, Portland, by C. E. Laecker.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs El Sud, Galveston; El Monte, New

Orleans; Carib, Georgetown, S. C. and

Wilmington; Germania, Mediterranean

via Providence; Anglo-Boliviana, Ba-

hia Blanca; Giyaz, Natal; Comal, Tampa

and Key West.

### COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan 9—Arrd str Pow-

hatan, Providence, Cld, str Cretan, Sa-

vannah and Jacksonville, S. Id, str Nau-

tucket, Boston.

GALVESTON, Jan 9—Arrd str Han-

over, Philadelphia; Chorley, Montevideo;

Annie, Mobile; sch Rachel W. Stevens,

Philadelphia, S. Id, str El New York;

Telesfora, Manchester; Cloutham, Brem-

en; Frederica, Barcelona, Venice and

Trieste, Iowa, Liverpool.

HYANNIS, Jan 9—Arrd sch Ralph M.

Hayward, Philadelphia for Boston.

MOBILE, Jan 9—Arrd str Livingstone,

Porto Corte; Signe, Havana; sch Carta-

gena, Belize.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 7—Arrd schs

Richard W. Clark, Jacksonville; Alice S.

Wentworth, Greenport, S. Id, tug Harriet,

New London, towg sch Sarah Quinn.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 9—Arrd stra

Orleans, Port Tampa; Delphine, do.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 9—Sailed,

str Esrick, Liverpool; Mills, New York;

Andyk, Norfolk and Baltimore; F. M.

Lisman and Bay Port, Boston.

NORFOLK, Jan 9—Arrd, str Ravens-

raig, Providence; cruiser Prairie; cutter

Onondaga; cld, str Maude, Philadelphia;

sch Harwood Palmer, Creighton, Port-

land; str, str Maude, str Farm, Bre-

men; Eriehia, Hamburg; Anglo-Bolivian,

New York; Madeline, Rotterdam; St.

Helena, Hamburg; Wilhelmina, Barce-

lona; Swanley, Yokohama, Kobe and

Moji via Algiers and Suez; Corozal, Boston; Kanawha, New England port; Hermod, Bridgetown, Barbados.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 6—Arrd, str Westlands, New Orleans for Antwerp; Chelford, St. Vincent; Fensay Lodge,

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

\*Lusitania, for Liverpool

\*Vanderland, for Antwerp via Dover

Adriatic, for Gibraltar and Naples

Baltic, for Liverpool

La Touraine, for Havre

Minnetonka, for London

Florida, for Southampton

Florida, for Havre

\*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg

Germania, for Mediterranean ports

Merion, for Liverpool

Merion, for Liverpool

Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg

Sailings from Portland

Ionian, for Glasgow

Ascania, for London

Royal Edward, for Bristol

Sailings from St. John

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool

Haverford, for Liverpool

Sailings from Philadelphia

Haverford, for Liverpool



## DEBATE ON TREATY WITH GERMANY STIRS INTEREST OF FRENCH PUBLIC

Proposed Morocco Pact Now Awaits Report From Senate Committee Before It Is Ratified in Upper House

### VARIED VIEWS GIVEN

*Nothing has aroused the French people more in recent years than the action of the government in drafting a treaty with Germany by which France relinquishes certain territory in the Congo in exchange for a free hand in Morocco. The story of the debate which took place in the Chambre des Députés previous to the ratification of the agreement in that branch of the government is told in the following special article.*

(Special to the Monitor)

**P**ARIS.—Few debates, during recent years, have attracted the exceptional interest aroused by the discussion in the Chambre des Députés on the agreement between France and Germany. Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the session, the lobbies and, indeed, the whole neighborhood of the chamber were thronged with people anxious to obtain an entrance. As the time for the opening drew near, the hall where those having tickets were detained became blocked with people, all anxiously awaiting to hear the name of some friend in the chamber announced by the attendants who were busily engaged calling out names at the head of the stairs.

In the meantime preparations were proceeding for the entry of the President, which is always made in a most dignified manner. A few moments before the appointed hour the great doors swing open and the President appears accompanied by certain officials and escorted by a major and a captain of the French army. The procession moves at a rapid walk, well in keeping with the business-like mission on which the President is bent, and passes between two rows of

### TRAVEL



You will revel in Jamaica's magnificent roadways if you run a car.

In an area of about forty-two hundred square miles there are thirty-six hundred miles of splendid macadamized highways carefully graded and well drained. There are cars for hire with competent chauffeurs. Plan to make the trip this winter. It is the most rewarding journey in the world.

To Jamaica and Back, \$85.50 or you can visit Jamaica on one of our special cruises.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston to Costa Rica.

22-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombia every Wednesday from New York, \$135.00.

21-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, \$140.00.

United Fruit Company

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

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Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

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LOW WINTER RATES IN EFFECT.

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JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK

Via Rail and Boat. DAILY and SUNDAY

New Management—Improved Services

Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

For illustrated booklet

COLLECTS \$45,325 AUTO TAXES

FRANKFORT, Ky.—During the existence of the automobile law which was enacted by the 1910 Legislature Secretary of State Briner has collected \$45,325 in taxes from automobile owners.

Agreement is Ratified

After a lengthy and unusually interesting debate the Franco-German agreement was ratified in the Chamber of Deputies by 390 votes to 36. The greater

French infantry, the men standing shoulder to shoulder with bayonets fixed. The procession is accompanied by the rhythmic roll of kettle drums which gradually dies away as the procession disappears along the corridors leading to the chamber itself.

On this memorable occasion the first question discussed was the motion put forward in the name of the right that the debate should be adjourned until the negotiations with Spain had been completed, and until the chamber was in a better position to discuss the consequences of the cession of French territory in the Congo. In proposing the adjournment of the debate the Comte de Mun maintained that in ceding the Congo to Germany every facility will be offered to that country to penetrate into the heart of central Africa. The comte demanded how the question of the cession of French territory in Africa had arisen, and he added that he believed that had French opinion not been so strong even more territory would have been ceded by the government. He asked also to be informed as to the exact advantages which France had derived in Morocco.

(Special to the Monitor)

**M. de Selves Explains**

In opposing the motion of M. de Selves the foreign minister gave a simple story of the negotiations with Germany. The German government considered, he explained, that since the French expedition to Fez the Algeciras act and the Franco-German agreement of 1900 were no longer sufficient in the circumstances. It was only July 1 that the German ambassador arrived at the Quai d'Orsay and announced that the Panthéon had been despatched to Agadir, preliminary conversations having taken place in Berlin, Paris and also in Kisling.

Continuing, M. de Selves traced the history of the proceedings now so well known, pointing out also that during the negotiations France was continually in communication with her friends and allies. With regard to the question of a conference, to this, the foreign minister explained, Germany would not consent, and he pointed out also that if the question of a conference had been officially submitted to Germany, she would merely have insisted on the status quo being reestablished as created by the Algeciras act. This would simply mean that France would have been compelled to evacuate Morocco. At the very beginning it was made clear by France that if Germany was to be compensated in any way for allowing France a free hand, Germany would receive nothing from Morocco.

Having pointed out the various advantages gained by France under the arrangement, M. de Selves stated that negotiations were in progress in Spain, which country was anxious to participate in the benefits conferred by the Franco-German agreement, and was therefore being asked to bear a reasonable share of the cost. M. de Mun's motion was eventually lost by 448 votes to 98.

On the second day of the debate M. Millerand advocated the ratification of the treaty, speeches also being delivered by M. Vaillant, M. Abel Ferry, and M. Delgache. Speeches followed the next day from three academicians, namely, the Comte de Mun, M. Denys Cochin, and M. Paul Deschanel, the president of the foreign affairs committee.

**M. Deschanel Defends Pact**

In an able and statesmanlike speech M. Deschanel declared that the treaty was the natural and necessary step forward in that policy which has been responsible for the formation of the European nations other than Germany.

The stipulation of economic equality for all the powers was, M. Deschanel maintained, inevitable. Later on he declared with much emphasis that the dual alliance and the entente cordiale were the strongest guarantees of European peace and must remain the basis of French policy.

M. Caillaux, in the course of his speech, which had been carefully prepared, and which appeared to be written out, urged the necessity of continuing the policy which had created the French empire in Africa. It was the prime minister declared, as necessary to realize that the occupation of Morocco was essential, as it was that the occupation of Tunis was the natural outcome of the possession of Algeria by France. M. Caillaux then traced the history of the recent negotiations, pointing out that after all it was natural that Germany should seek compensation, and he quoted as an instance the fact that England recognized this same principle in her treaty with Germany in 1890, pointing out also that France herself had ceded an extensive portion of territory in Central Africa in 1894, in order to insure Belgian desinteressement in Bahr-el-Ghazal. While he fully realized the importance of ceding French territory, M. Caillaux pointed out that France had not yet had time to develop the vast regions which had been acquired for France by French explorers.

Touching upon the negotiations with Spain, these, he pointed out, were certainly a delicate nature, but they would, as had already been stated, be conducted with due regard for the dignity of Spain as well as for the interests of France. M. Caillaux concluded his speech by reminding his hearers that, although a nation's strength was represented by military power and financial credit, these must be supported by the union of all the classes of the people. This community of public feeling was declared, of the utmost value in conducting foreign affairs.

Boone and Carroll counties are organizing a good roads building company with capital stock of \$250,000 to carry out an extensive plan of road building.

The first road to be built will connect Harrison, the county seat of Boone county, with Jasper, the county seat of Newton county, a distance of 50 miles.

Washington county has formed a good roads association and committee are now engaged in financing a proposition to build a road to Huntsville, the county seat of Madison county, a distance of 45 miles, and another to Springfield, a distance of 20 miles.

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The first road to be built will connect Harrison, the county seat of Boone county, with Jasper, the county seat of Newton county, a distance of 50 miles.

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# REFORM LEGISLATION AND SOME OF ITS PHASES

Senator Works Tells How Encroachments on People's Rights Led to Enactment of Initiative, Referendum and Recall Measures in Self-Defense

*In the following article Senator Works deals with the growth of sentiment in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall and the causes that have led to the adoption of these measures in the hope of serving the best interests of the people. The writer holds that the purpose for which these laws were enacted and the use that is made of them should determine their expediency; that they are extraordinary remedies and should be used infrequently; but that they will not tend to alter the present form of representative government.*

By JOHN D. WORKS  
United States Senator from California

HERE is widespread interest, at this time, in certain kinds of reform legislation, particularly such as affect the right of the people to participate more fully and directly in the nomination and election of men to office and the control and management of the affairs of government.

As the most important of these may be mentioned direct primary laws for the nomination of candidates for office, and the initiative, referendum and recall.

It has been interesting to notice the growth of sentiment in favor of these reform measures throughout the country. The desire for legislation on these subjects grew out of the encroachments of professional politicians, political bosses and machines and the use made of these instruments to oppress the masses of the people, and the consequent corruption of politics and public officials.

The political caucus and convention came to be controlled by the political machine, often owned and directed by powerful privilege-seeking corporations, and were recognized as convenient instruments of corruption. The people ceased to have either power or influence in the control of these political bodies or the selection of the men to be chosen as their public servants. Men were too often nominated and elected with little regard for their honesty, fidelity or fitness for such service. The one supreme test was their willingness and ability to serve the men by whom they were chosen and the interests they represented. The result was inevitable: unfit, self-serving and corrupt men were chosen for office, the interests of the people were made subservient and secondary to the special interests by whom such officers secured their places, and corruption and dishonesty were manifest in a most alarming degree. Worst of all, this unfortunate condition extended, in many cases, to judges and other judicial officers, and to legislators, both state and national. Back of, and underlying all this, were the corrupting forces of the great and powerful privilege-seeking corporations, many of them trusts that were destroying legitimate competition in business, oppressing and ruining smaller and weaker competitors and amassing colossal fortunes at the expense of the people.

There was but one way out of this condition of servitude to the money power. The people had lost confidence in both their lawmakers and their courts, and not without reason. Their public officials could not be trusted to protect their interests as against the interests and influences to which they owed their

places and upon which they were dependent for a reelection.

Such conditions called for relief, and the people were ready to join in any reasonable movement for their protection. The one remedy was to take the power of government out of the hands of designing and corrupt political machines, dominated by special interests, and restore it to the people. The first, and one of the most important, steps to this end was to vest in the electors the power to nominate candidates to office independently and free from domination and control by the corrupting influences above mentioned. This has been accomplished by the enactment, in a number of states, of laws providing for direct primaries; that is, elections held for the nomination of candidates where each elector may vote by secret ballot for the candidate of his choice, and allowing candidates to be placed on the ticket by the petition of a small number of electors. In this way any man may easily become a candidate for the nomination, and every voter may freely and without coercion or fear, vote for the man of his choice, two most potent instruments of political corruption.

The value and efficiency of this reform depends almost entirely upon the independence, patriotism and honesty of individual voters. If they will act independently and endeavor to select the right kind of men as candidates for office, this is the greatest reform that has been devised for the purification of politics and of public life. If, on the other hand, the people themselves, in the mass, act from selfish and corrupt motives, and nominate and elect unfit and time servers: public officials the direct primary will wholly fail of its purpose. The hope of the nation is in the disinterested, unselfish patriotism of its people.

The initiative and referendum, rightly understood and properly used, are safeguards against the corruption, negligence or inefficiency of public officials. These reforms have been made necessary by precisely the same evils that brought about the direct primary legislation.

## Importance of Initiative

Corrupt politics produced corrupt and inefficient lawmakers. Legislators and congressmen in many instances were elected by powerful privilege-seeking corporations, acting through subservient and mercenary political bosses and machines. They were expected to and generally did serve the interests that elected them. If they did not, their tenure of office was very brief. Naturally such lawmakers could not be depended upon to enact laws in the interest of the people as against such private interests to whom they owed their places. The only remedy available was to grant to the people the right to initiate by petition and enact by popular vote such beneficial laws as their unworthy public servants, elected by a corrupt system, failed or refused to enact. Practically, a long suffering people have been forced to resort to this remedy as a protection from the evil effects of a corrupt system of politics that has taken their government from them and given it over to corruptionists and self-seeking and most powerful corporate influences.

The same is true of the referendum. Its purpose is to vest in the electors the right by petition to refer to a direct vote of the people the question whether an omnibus law, brought about by the

same evil influences, shall stand as the law or be repealed or set aside. This is a government of the people. The framers of the government very wisely provided that laws should be enacted by representatives selected by the people to act for them. Obviously this was necessary because a government like this, composed of millions of people, could not be managed and controlled by direct action of the people in mass meetings assembled, and it was deemed necessary that they should act as a whole through the ballot box in the making of laws. There would have been no necessity to modify this law or safeguard the rights and liberties of the people if representatives had continued to be elected by the free untrammeled action of the people. But this, to an alarming extent, ceased to be so. Our representative form of government was being perverted and representatives, elected as such, were often not representatives of the people but of private interests. The inevitable result was that they represented private and not public interests and made laws to conserve and build up the interests they represented as against the interests of the people.

Not for Regular Use

They are extraordinary remedies that

should be resorted to only on extra-

ordinary occasions. The orderly repre-

sentative form of enacting laws should

not be obstructed or reversed except in

extreme cases. Legislation by repre-

sentatives, in legislative bodies, should

be the rule and that by the initiative

or referendum should be the rare ex-

ception. The latter should be used only

to correct errors in representative action

and that of a serious nature. The same

is true of the recall. If this power is

used for trivial reasons or for political

reasons or through malice, revenge or ill-will, it will prove a failure. They

are reserve forces to be used only for

the public good and not for private

interests. With the restrictions indicated these reforms are most impor-

tant and will be vastly beneficial

to the public welfare. Therefore, it is

for the people themselves to determine,

by the uses they make of them, whether

they are to be good or bad, beneficial

or detrimental to the public interests.

The objection to their enforcement is

founded, in the main, on a fear of the

people. Is that fear well or ill founded?

This can be determined only by putting

them to the test. They have been tried

in some of the states. No harm has

come of their use. They have been used

altogether too freely, in my judgment,

in some of the states, notably in Oregon. But their misuse there has had

no injurious effects, except to threaten

the reforms themselves because of their

over-use.

The enemies of these reforms assume

what is in no sense true, that they are

intended to change our form of govern-

ment. A conspicuous example of this

erroneous view may be found in an ad-

dress by Nicholas Murray Butler, presi-

dent of Columbia University, before the

Commercial Club of St. Louis, entitled

"Why Should We Change Our Form of

Government?"

Therefore, I submit that, as a pure

question of right, the people possess

these rights and powers and may use the

power if they think best to do so. It

seems to me there can be no two sides to

this question of right.

Then the question of expediency or

policy remains. Is it best, is it safe, to

assert the rights of the people in these

ways? Had we better "bear the ills

we have than fly to others that we know

not?"

Debatable Ground

Here we reach debatable ground. Some

say these reforms will endanger, if they

do not overthrow, our representative

form of government and reduce it to a

pure democracy with all its instability

and weakness. This, too, gives rise to

grave questions about which honest men

may conscientiously differ. But the

problem must be solved by an unbiased

effort to determine the scope and pur-

pose of these reform measures. Let us,

for the moment, leave out of the dis-

cussion the direct primary. I suppose

no one will deny the right of the people

to nominate their candidates for office

by direct vote, by secret ballot, as in

case of elections to office; and I assume

that none but machine politicians and

the privilege seeking men and corpora-

tions who have used them will question

its expediency or its justice.

As to the initiative and referendum,

the expediency of such laws must de-

pend upon the purpose for which they

are enacted and the use that may be

made of them. Unthinking people are

bringing them into discredit and disfa-

vor by heralding them as the estab-

lishment of a pure democracy. If this were

true they would be open to very serious

objection. This nation could not be gov-

erned as a pure democracy. The number of

its inhabitants is too great and the

problems it has to deal with, at home

and abroad, are too serious and complex

to allow of such a government if it were

attempted. The initiative and referen-

dum are not intended to establish a

pure democracy. They cannot be taken

as a substitute for our representative

form of government or used for any

such purpose. If they are they are

doomed to failure. Our representative

form of government is the best yet de-

vised by the ingenuity of man for a

free republic. Probably no better will

ever be found. Certainly it would be a

very dangerous experiment to abandon

it and attempt to raise up another in

its place at this time. But there are

weak places in the best forms of govern-

ment. This has proved to be so in this

one of ours. Being governed through repre-

sentatives, the corruption of one man

may seriously affect a whole community,

even a whole state. If he is elected by

fraud or corruption or has become cor-

rupt and is willing to act against the

public and in favor of private interests, the

people must have some means of checking

Californian Gives Reasons for His Belief in the Efficacy of Direct Primaries—Nation Could Not Be Governed as Pure Democracy, He Answers Critics

and controlling his influence and his acts. They should be allowed, in self-defense, to act where he fails or refuses to act, and to nullify his acts where he has acted corruptly, against their interests. By this means the representative form of government may be strengthened and protected in its weak places, and the rights of the people, for whose government it was established, be preserved. This is just what the initiative and referendum are intended to do, and what they will do if rightly, wisely and conservatively used.

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## PEACE HIS MISSION

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK GILBERT wrote that the policeman's life was not a happy one but part of his lines showed that it was an English policeman whose lot was not happy; when the conster had finished his filial duties, he would lie basking in the sun, whereas a policeman that did such a thing on duty might get into trouble. In America, on the contrary, there are no consters, their functions being fulfilled by pushcart men from European Asia. These gentlemen, having spent their youth in basking in the lambent rays of their native sun, do not need it in their maturity and thus avoid hurting the feelings of policemen, of all men perhaps the most sensitive. Their profession makes them so and many of them being sensitive by nature we can see how their sensitivity is increased by their profession, a profession that calls for a close attention to the more exuberant actions of their fellow men.

We use the term "fellow men" advisedly. It is pleasant to think that common men call themselves the fellows of policemen, it nurses a proper pride in the bosom of the timid and encourages the bold. When we think of the multifarious duties of the policeman, of his adventurous profession of the enormous power that he wields and the great figures with whom he comes in contact, we deem it a privilege to be counted by him as fellows and sometimes friends. There have been well proved instances of friendship between policemen and ordinary citizens, they have even, in rare cases been known to suffer the acquaintance of statesmen. It is to this latter fact that one may attribute a degree of polished courtesy that is seldom found in other walks of life. Statesmen, as the readers know, not so much from any exigency of their situation as from a sunny disposition that has made them

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RAILROADS, AUTO COATS, etc., merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

## \*\*\*\*\*RATES\*\*\*\*\*

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## \*\*\*\*\*TELEPHONE\*\*\*\*\*

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162. JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS State, General and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Downspouts and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing. DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

## FAIRVIEW FARM

57 ACRES, \$1200 cash, on state road, near Boston. Worcester trolley line, high, beautiful location, near Lake Champlain, no more ammonia, place for rooming, comfortable, colonial house, large piazza, large maple, ash shade trees; barn 30x40, cement cellar; 8x8 wash, stone walls, wood and upper parts 24 chairs. 18 years old; possible payment included; farm and fruit will pay for farm; price \$3200, \$1200 cash. At H. FOSTER, 10 Main St., Marlboro, branch office, EDWARD L. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

## IN THE COUNTRY

15 miles from Boston, property of 30 acres. Large house, large barn containing all up-to-date equipment, other buildings; some live stock, wagons, tools, etc., complete; fine trees; service pictures at oil; good time to buy; good soil; good drainage; will consider equitable exchange for income property. JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

## ALLSTON

FOR SALE, to close an account—Several well built 2-family houses. Good as an investment or home. Will be sold at a price to be agreed upon, very easy terms, if desired. MITCHELL & SOUTHERLAND, 1600 Washington St.

MIDDLEBORO midwinter bargain—15-acre poultry farm, 8-room house, stable and other poultry houses; only 8 minutes to school, 10 minutes to town, steam heat; continuous hot water; steam heat.

COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO., Chas. F. Dow, Agt., Room 407, 63 State St., Tel. 4184 Main

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr. FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA (The Excelsior) WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

THE GLADSTONE Available to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites now from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished, and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class house, with modest prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated brochures. J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

## BROOKLINE LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 2 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st and 2nd floors; 3 rooms front and large back lot to rent; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and heat. \$1000. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

FOOT BEEF POULTRY FARM, 12 acres, good 8-room house, stable, 3 large poultry houses, on main traveled road, good neighborhood, close to schools, just listed and for sale, \$10,000. Call or wire, \$2000 cash. See LEGG & HALL, 60 State St.

FOR SALE—Eleven-room house and stable, 25,000 ft. land on boulevard; electric pass door; 4 miles to State House; fine home or investment. Address K. 33, Monitor Office.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5.

WALTER K. BADGER REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, Reading, Tel., Office 125, Reg. 183.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. W. WILLIOTT & CO., 78 Beale St., near depot.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD JOSEPH CLARKE, Harvard Sq., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. BRANTON H. SMITH.

## FINANCIAL

Portland, Oregon  
LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

IVAN HUMASON 1004 YEON BUILDING

FIFTY YEARS AGO we started transporting goods. We are still at it number among our accounts some of the best in Boston. Business has been offered to make the lowest paying proposition in New England. This is the most houses, more motor trucks. We have the business and new prospects; we need some money to swing it in a big way. To know we will \$5000 or \$10,000 also in on the ground floor this is a splendid opportunity. Address B. PARKINS, 64 Westland Ave., Boston.

A RELIABLE EXPERIENCED BUSINESS ADVISOR AND ATTORNEY Desires to make a permanent connection with an individual or an estate; will counsel and devote partial or exclusive time and care to sole responsibilities if retained; will go anywhere and communicate confidentially. J. A. ADAMS, 3641 Ellis pk., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates or loans on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

BENJAMIN P. SANDS, 1625 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, money to loan on real estate at 5%.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS ILLUSTRATED POULTRY, fruit, stock, cranberry, truck, nursery and seashore farm guide postpaid on receipt of postal. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South bldg., Boston.

LELAND FARM AGENCY weekly circular brings it. Dept. 70, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St.

MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 337, Woburn, Mass.

LIVERY SERVICE

Brookline Residents I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages and liveried drivers for occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

HENRY C. BELL, Henry Stable, Brookline, Mass.

## Rent Your Summer Property

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of the Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost, if inserted three times, is 10 cents a line per insertion; if inserted once or twice, 12 cents a line per insertion; six words to the line.

Advertising Manager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

## FOOT WARMERS

## AUTOMOBILES

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES

## READING STANDS

## READING STANDS

## FOOT WARMERS

## AUTOMOBILES

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES

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## READING STANDS

## FOOT WARMERS

## AUTOMOBILES&lt;/

## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Frederic T. Goodman  
English Tailor and Habit Maker  
for Gentlewomen  
739 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Grey's Hairdresser Shop  
Specializing in hairgoods—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON  
MANICURING. Will make up hair combings.  
125 East 34th Street :: NEW YORK  
Phone, Madison Square 512.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING

The Merchants and Business Men's Association has elected Frederick W. Wallace as president; Hezekiah A. Hall, vice-president; Arthur S. Cook, secretary, and James H. Remick, treasurer.

A concert by the Security Lodge, I. O. O. F., site, drum and bugle corps is being arranged for next Monday evening. The proceeds will be for the Old South church building fund. Assisting the corps will be Mrs. Stephen D. Adams and C. N. Dockham of Woburn; George Richardson, the Harmony male quartet; Miss Madeline Peacock, cornetist; Joseph Crosby, reader, and Fred Scott and C. O. Bayard of Wakefield in a minstrel sketch.

## LYNN

William E. Pitman has been elected president of the Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Relief Association and George T. Newhall, also of Lynn, has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the Lynn Women's Clubhouse Corporation are: Mrs. Lydia M. Houghton, president; Mrs. Lucinda M. Lammus, clerk; Julia H. J. Hyde, treasurer; directors, Misses Melissa J. Littlefield, Mrs. Augusta T. Titus, Mrs. Minnie K. Gardner, Mrs. Catherine E. Hines and Mrs. Anna Louise Collins.

## DEDHAM

The East Dedham Business Improvement Association has elected: President, John Wardle, Jr.; vice-presidents, Peter J. Keegan and Herbert R. Gould; secretary, Carl F. W. Wagner; treasurer, John H. Harris; directors, Fred H. Crosby, Peter Heimel, Peter J. Keegan, John H. Nay and F. H. Hodges.

The Liederkranz has chosen: President, Charles E. Zeigler; recording secretary, Carl Schortmann; financial secretary, Hugo Krentel; corresponding secretary, Hugo Poekert, and treasurer, Franz Poekert.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual turkey supper of the East Bridgewater fire department will be held tomorrow evening in the hose house and all the local officials have been invited to attend. The supper will be followed by speaking. The committee in charge includes Arthur A. Dorey, Frank Swift, Fred Gunnison, Michael Ahearn and William Murphy.

## BRIDGEWATER

Expert workers in the several fields of civic betterment and the local ministers are to speak at a series of union meetings which are being arranged. The meetings will be held Sunday afternoons. The first is on Jan. 21, at the Central Square church. The Rev. John F. Brandt of the International Reform Bureau will speak.

## WALPOLE

Walpole grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has elected: Master, Thomas M. Proctor; overseer, William Cleveland; lecturer, William J. W. Wheeler; steward, Samuel Sawyer; assistant steward, Harry Boyden; treasurer, Nathan W. Fisher; Flora, Hattie L. Maxwell; Pomona, Mary J. Morse; Ceres, Alice J. Crowley, and secretary, Carrie C. Snyder.

## WAKEFIELD

Emmanuel Episcopal church elected these officers Tuesday night: Senior warden, William E. Rogers; junior warden, Robert Bartley; treasurer, Moses P. Parker; clerk, Charles H. Leary.

The Wakefield Club elected Asa Boothby president; Harry A. Simonds, secretary and treasurer.

## STONEHAM

A patrol of the Boy Scouts of America has been organized here, and the boys have selected the American eagle as their totem. It is probable that the use of the armory of company H, sixth regiment, will be allowed. Arthur Keenan will be the patrol leader and Bradley Newth his assistant.

## NEWTON

The first of a series of meetings in the interest of the "Men and Religion Forward" movement will be held at the Newtonville Congregational church on the evening of Jan. 18. Other meetings are to be held Jan. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

## ABINGTON

Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges of this town and Standish of Rockland will hold a union degree meeting here this evening. The first degree will be exemplified by a staff of Standish lodge.

## LEXINGTON

Officers of Townsend assisted by Mrs. Mabel Jenkins of this town will install the new officers of the Lexington grange, P. of H., this evening in Historic hall.

## WHITMAN

This evening the annual guest night of the Whitman Woman's Club takes place at the town hall.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



## A castile soap that fits the hand

With ordinary castile, you know how rough the edges are, how clumsy and inconvenient the shape.

This is one of the big differences between LACO and the ordinary kind.

LACO is cut into a cake that fits the hand, with no rough edges. Besides this, each cake is packed separately in a royal blue box—reaches you white and clean. Its very looks invite you to use it.

The purest of castile soaps—and a pure castile is the best of all soaps.

A generous cake of

## LACO

Castile Soap

10c

6 cakes 50c 12 cakes \$1.00  
Get it at your druggist's or grocer's.

LOCKWOOD,  
BRACKETT & CO.,

Boston, Mass., Sole Importers

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TOPICS of interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD — The Chicago Woman's Club is urged by some of its prominent members to take up the question of women's wages in Illinois and inquire, and induce the Legislature to create a commission to inquire, into the desirability of establishing minimum wage standards for women and girls employed in certain, if not all, industries and trades. The example of Massachusetts is pointed to, for the state has a minimum wage commission and is now discussing the legal, economic and social aspects of a report submitted by this body—a report favoring the establishment, under safeguards and restrictions, of minimum wage standards in industries which underpay girls. It is not at all likely that Massachusetts will enact minimum wage legislation in the near future. There are too many legal and other obstacles in the way. But the study of woman's work and wages is undoubtedly a task worthy of the earnest attention of intelligent club women. The study should be scientific, however. There are many phases of the question that require consideration. A proper study would lead to the dropping of superficial fallacies as well as to the realization of wholesome truths.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF THE MYSTIC SIDE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH HAS ELECTED: President, Mrs. J. M. Berry; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Stackpole; treasurer, Mrs. L. Clark; chairman of directors, Mrs. A. E. Herald.

## CHELSEA

Officers of the Sunday school of Mt. Bellingham church for the coming year are: Superintendent, George I. M. Hayes; secretary, George W. Stidstone, and treasurer, Charles H. Cornell.

The officers just elected for the Day Nursery for 1912 are: President, Jessie F. Knowlton; recording secretary, Mrs. W. F. Loftus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Burke; treasurer, Miss Annie E. Holmes, and auditor, Edward H. Curry.

## QUINCY

The Men's Club of the Wollaston Unitarian church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry Tuesday evening. After the dinner, the Rev. Edward Cummings of the South Congregational church of Boston spoke.

Dr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota delivered an address on "The Poetry of Patriotism" before the students of the Quincy Mansion school in Livermore hall Tuesday.

## NORWOOD

Progressive Lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected: Master workman, John Cavanagh; foreman, John P. Welch; overseer, John P. Curran; recorder, James Donovan; financier, Eugene M. Murphy; treasurer, Michael Corcoran; guide, Daniel Flynn; inside watchman, John Donavan; outside watchman, William Welsh; trustee for three years, John Coughlin. These officers will be installed Jan. 17.

## LEXINGTON

T. E. Flarity of Townsend assisted by Mrs. Mabel Jenkins of this town will install the new officers of the Lexington grange, P. of H., this evening in Historic hall.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers' Samples  
AT A SACRIFICE

Mail Orders Filled



Made of selected cowhide, cut extra deep and roomy, extra heavy russet leather lining, best brass lock, padded Vienna handles and corners protected with heavy leather like cut.

Retail in every store at \$4.98

Our Price \$3.49 All Sizes

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
BE SURE AND GIVE US A CALL.

Salesroom, 19 TEMPLE PLACE  
Room 404.

## QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

To introduce the best CREAM CARAMEL made in the United States. FLAVOR AND RICHES IN CREAM CARAMEL are the greatest gift only, to every purchaser of a pound of our 40-cent ASSORTED CREAM CARAMELS, a one-pound fancy box of our celebrated Bitter Sweet Chocolates.

ST. PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON,  
BROADWAY SPA, COR. BROAD-  
WAY AND THIRD ST., CHELSEA

The purest of castile soaps—and a pure castile is the best of all soaps.

A generous cake of

## LACO

Castile Soap

10c

6 cakes 50c 12 cakes \$1.00  
Get it at your druggist's or grocer's.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## DOVER

## SAFETY ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT

The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT

Patented May 28, 1893.

It Has Stood the Test for 20 Years

Many of the First Barrels Made Are Still in Service on the Streets of Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for "SAFETY"

Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by

GRAHAM & STREETER,  
709 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

1912 START IT RIGHT WITH A  
MASTER LAMP

Delivered at your home for \$5.00 under a Perpetual Guarantee.

The Master Lamp is the only oil lamp approved by the Mass. Board of Underwriters, and is the only one ever exhibited at Mechanics Fair, Boston, during October, 1911. It is ODORLESS and SMOKELESS, and is the only lamp ever improved made in oil light production since 1772. Demonstrated and sold in Boston at 22 Old South, 92 W. Broadway, cor. Chambers st., in Chicago at 338 S. Dearborn st. Send for catalog 8.

TURNER ASBESTOS CO., 251 Causeway St., Boston

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1912 START IT RIGHT WITH A  
MASTER LAMP



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Dishy, Swedish, with references; neat, temperate, honest. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant St., Boston. 12

COOK, Swedish, capable of filling place where kitchen maid is kept; best references. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant St., Boston. 12

COOK, and second maid (sisters), Swedish, want situations out of town; both capable and have references. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant St., Boston. 12

COOK AND SECOND MAID, competent, prefer to work in Boston. MISS BAKER'S EMP. BUREAU, room 2, 36 Boylston St., Boston. 13

COOK, colored, wants position; experienced; any kind of cooking; good references. MRS. A. DICKINSON, 12 Jordan pl., Cambridge. Mass. 12

COOK, first-class, would like position in private family; will do housework if family is small. MRS. MARGARET NEILLY, 33 Carver St., Boston. 16

COOK WORK wanted by thoroughly religious woman. Analyze. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2391-M. 12

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, wishes employment. MRS. M. A. ELLIS, 111 Tremont St., Medford Hillside, Mass. Tel. Medford 775-M. 15

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 15 years' experience; designs employment. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 15

DRESSMAKER, good, experienced tailoring, also on alterations and children's clothes; wishes position. MRS. CLARA L. HISCOE, 25 Maple ave., Natick, Mass. 13

DRESSMAKER, colored, wants best references; designs; employer. MRS. JENNIE HUNTER, 24 Hancock St., Dorchester, Mass. 13

DRESSMAKER, familiar with these season's best models, competent fitter, wishes employment. Address by letter only. MRS. M. CHANDLER, 465 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 13

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable woman by the day or hour; references. MRS. HOLMES, 64 Cross st., Somerville, Mass. 13

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, chamber or entire apartment wanted by capable girl; go home nights; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 559 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2904-W. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, wanted by experienced, strict, thrifty girl; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 559 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2904-W. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, wanted by experienced, strict, thrifty girl; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 559 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2904-W. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, wanted by experienced, strict, thrifty girl; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 559 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2904-W. 16

GENERAL WORK or sewing by competent Danish woman, by the day; good references. MRS. E. HOYER, 16 Armstrong st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 13

GENERAL WORK—Woman wishes good pay, day or hour. M. MCKENZIE, 22 Willard pl., Roxbury, Mass. 15

GENERAL WORK or housekeeping wanted by capable woman. L. LANE, 2 Pelham st., Boston. 15

GENERAL WORK—Washing, cleaning or housework wanted by the day. MRS. HILL, 282 Dover st., Boston. 11

GENERAL WORK, LAUNDRY, wanted by experienced, neat, white, Protestant woman, in town or out; good references. Please write. MISS KRAMER, 20 Rutland st., Boston. 11

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable woman as housekeeper; good references. MABELLE E. PELHAM, care Long 45, New York st., Boston. 16

Wife attending Gordon school wished position as maid; good references. Please write. LUCY SHERINYAN, 32 Hansom st., Boston. 15

GENERAL WORK—Washing, cleaning or housework wanted by the day. MRS. HILL, 282 Dover st., Boston. 11

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GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman desires employment by the day; no washing. SARAH GRANT, 125 Morrison ave., West Somerville, Mass. 15

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GENERAL WORK wanted by capable woman as maid; good references. MABELLE E. PELHAM, care Long 45, New York st., Boston. 16

Wife attending Gordon school wished position as maid; good references. Please write. LUCY SHERINYAN, 32 Hansom st., Boston. 15

GENERAL WORK—Washing, cleaning or housework wanted by the day. MRS. HILL, 282 Dover st., Boston. 11

GENERAL WORK, LAUNDRY, wanted by experienced, neat, white, Protestant woman, in town or out; good references. Please write. MISS KRAMER, 20 Rutland st., Boston. 11

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable woman as maid; good references. MABELLE E. PELHAM, care Long 45, New York st., Boston. 16

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# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## LEHIGH VALLEY A CONSPICUOUS MARKET FEATURE

Talk of Segregation Said to Have Inspired Buying of the Stock—Better Tone Displayed in the Trading

### LOCAL STOCKS UP

Lehigh Valley was a conspicuous feature of the early trading in the New York stock market today. For some days past it has shown good gains at times when the market was receding. Talk of a "melon" cutting is given as the reason for the strength displayed by this stock. It was held that if the supreme court decided in favor of the government in the Reading Coal case it meant a segregation of the Lehigh Valley's properties and this, according to some interpretations, would be a benefit to Lehigh Valley stockholders.

Opening prices were generally higher than last night's closing and some good advances were made during the first few minutes.

Fractionally higher prices were quoted at the opening of the Boston market.

Lehigh Valley opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 182 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the New York market, and rose  $\frac{1}{2}$  further before midday. Canadian Pacific was up  $\frac{1}{8}$  at the opening, but reacted later. Interborough preferred opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than last night's closing at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and sold well above 56.

Union Pacific moved up about a point above last night's closing price. Baltimore & Ohio was inclined to be heavy. Steel held around 60.

Some irregularity was manifested in local issues. Allouez opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and dropped the fraction during the early sales. Mayflower was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 7, advanced to 8, and then sagged off. Old Colony Mining opened  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher than last night's closing at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ , advanced to 6, and reacted fractionally. Mohawk sold ex-dividend \$1 at 58. Lake Copper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and declined fractionally. American Telephone opened unchanged at 138, and advanced a point. Calumet & Hecla was off 6 points at 437.

Prices advanced in the early afternoon in both the New York and Boston markets. A good gain was made by Westinghouse Electric. On the local exchange Hancock, Ojibway and Arizona Commercial each sold assessment paid \$1 at relatively the same prices as last night's closing.

LONDON—Foreigners and mines are unsettled as a result of the disturbance caused by the French cabinet crisis over the Franco-German pact. A heavy fog prevails in the city which interferes with business and carry-over arrangements are also restrictive of activity.

The money situation has influenced a drop in investment securities while the more discouraging aspect of the coal labor situation has brought about a slump in home rails. The operators begin strike voting today.

Americans and Canadian Pacific rule quiet but are above New York parity. Rio Tintos are 3% lower at 72.

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 3 to 7 points lower: Jan., January 9, 11/16; February 9, 15/16; March 9, 25/16; April 9, 30/16; May 9, 44/16; June 9, 53/16; August 9, 54; September 9, 63/16; October 9, 67/16; November 9, 70; December 9, 76/16.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices easier. Middlings 5.27d, off 4 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 48,000, including 37,800 Americans. Futures opened quiet and steady, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  off. At 12:30 p.m. dull, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  off from previous closing: Jan., Feb., 5.06d; March-April, 5.10d; May-June, 5.16; July-Aug., 5.19d.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND CINCINNATI: Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; moderate northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday.

A slight trough of low pressure extending from the lake region is producing considerable snow and a slight rise in temperature in the central sections. An area of high pressure central over the British Northwest is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the western districts. Zero temperatures extend as far east as Michigan and as far south as Kansas.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 10.12 moon...14  
2 p.m. 18  
Average temperature yesterday, 28.5 24.

### IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 14; Albany 20; Nantucket 49; Pittsburgh 10; New York 28; Chenglo 8; Philadelphia 24; Denver 18; St. Louis 4; Jacksonville 18; San Francisco 54; Portland, Me. 34.

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:15; High water, 4:30 a.m.; 3:45 a.m.; 4:30 p.m. Length of day, 9:17.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

Last Open High Low Sale

Allis-Chalmers 1 1 1 1

Amalgamated 55 66 68 66

Am. Ac. Chem. 13 17 13 12

Am. Beet Sugar 55 63 55 56

Am. Can. 12 12 12 12

Am. Can. pf. 91 91 91 91

Am. Cotton Oil 46 46 46 46

Am. Ice 18 18 18 18

Am. Linseed Oil pf. 33 33 33 33

Am. Loco 35 35 35 35

Am. Malt 4 5 4 5

Am. Smelting 71 72 72 72

Am. Steel Fndry 3 33 33 33

Am. Sugar pf. 116 116 116 116

Am. T. & T. 138 138 138 138

Am. Woolen pf. 89 89 89 89

Am. Writing P. 25 25 25 25

Anconida 36 36 36 36

Atchison 105 105 105 105

Atchison 1C 1C 1C 1C

Atchison 101 101 101 101

Atchison 133 133 133 133

Baldwin Loco 103 103 103 103

Baldwin Loco 103 103 103 103

Balt. & Ohio 103 103 103 103

# Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

## INCREASED IMPORTS OF WOOL EXPECTED IN FIRST QUARTER

Heavy Run on Domestic Supplies During the Past Year Indicates the Possibility of a Pressing Need Soon of Supplementary Stock From Foreign Sources

With the advent of the new year and the cleaning up of all available wool of domestic production to make way for the new spring clip, the outlook for imports in the next three or four months becomes one of the principal factors in the wool market.

In Boston wool-dealers' hands at the close of the year 1911, according to the statements just made public regarding the statistical situation here, there are a little above 7,000,000 pounds of imported stock in sight. Presumably fully as much more is to be credited to manufacturers and considerable is known to be held in bond.

This compares favorably from the standpoint of the dealers with conditions over the year's end in recent years. There is a larger demand for wool of all kinds, however, at the present time than in recent corresponding periods, and it is believed that imports of the first quarter of 1912 may be heavier and still meet with a ready sale than has been the case for some time past.

One point in this connection is worth noting, namely, that receipts of domestic wool for 1911 were about 35,000,000 pounds more than in the preceding year and by far the bulkiest in a long series of years, while foreign wools were in extremely light supply and are now reduced to a comparatively small quantity.

The indications, therefore, are to the effect that domestic wools have been used up in large quantities and that

## BOSTON MAN IS MADE CHAIRMAN OF WESTINGHOUSE

NEW YORK—Guy E. Tripp of Boston was this morning elected to succeed the late Robert Mather as chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Tripp was chairman of the metropolitan street railway reorganization committee. He is a member of the firm of Stone & Webster and is considered an expert in street railway and local traction matters having been connected with the management of those properties for many years.

PITTSBURGH.—At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company Cyrus S. Gray, president of the Fidelity Title & Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and W. D. Updegraff, associated with the Westinghouse interests, were elected directors, increasing the membership of the board from 9 to 11.

Following the meeting announcement was made that a special meeting of the stockholders would be held March 20 to approve an amendment to the by-laws providing for an increase in the capital stock of the company, and to act upon a resolution to distribute the new stock pro rata among existing shareholders, the new capital to be provided from the surplus of the company.

Prior to this meeting, a circular will be sent to shareholders, giving the details of how much new stock it is proposed to issue, and how it is to be distributed.

The company's surplus at the end of the last fiscal year was \$7,054,894. The present capital stock is \$14,000,000, and it is believed that the amount to be distributed will be 33 1/3 per cent or one new share for each three shares now outstanding.

Official information as to the amount of the proposed new issue, however, is still withheld.

## DIVIDENDS

Buffalo Mines Company declared an extra quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 15.

The Railways Co. General of Philadelphia has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent payable Feb. 1.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 20, reopen Feb. 2.

The Cuyahoga Telephone Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 30.

The Sierra Pacific Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The New York & Harlem River Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent on its capital, payable Jan. 23 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Torrington Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on common stock, payable Feb. 1. Transfer books close Jan. 19 and reopen Feb. 1.

The McCrum Howell Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 11. Books close Jan. 25, and reopen Feb. 2.

## NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market is inactive: Tonopah 6@6 1/2, Ray Central 17 1/2@15-16, Butte Central 22 1/2@22 1/2, Inspiration 10 1/2@10 1/2, Inspiration cons. W. I. 21@21 1/2, Ohio Copper 1@1-10.

## FLUCTUATIONS OF LEADING RAILWAY STOCKS IN YEAR

Price Range for Some of the Important Securities Is Wide, Lackawanna Having the Greatest "Spread"

## INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

To the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western among the leading railroads of the country belongs the distinction of exhibiting the greatest "spread" in price during the last fiscal year, the range covering 65 points and the stock closing within 30 points of the high record of the year.

The stock opened at 534, went to 505 and touched a high record of 570 and closed for the year at 540. The result of the year's operations, which showed earnings on the stock of 41.4 per cent and disbursements, of 20 per cent, was sufficient reason for the fluctuation in quotations. The favorable records of the company, however, for the two previous years were not equalled.

The Central of New Jersey was second among the railroads in price diversity with a "spread" of 60 points. Canadian Pacific varied 51 1/2, Lehigh 37 1/2, Union Pacific 28 1/2, Southern Pacific 21 1/2, Missouri Pacific 29 1/2, Rock Island preferred 24 1/2 and Reading 27 1/2 per cent.

Firmness of values and the attainment of a slightly higher level on quotations are the principal features. Ohio XX is quoted at 29 cents for actual transfer, and 26 cents is quoted on a lot of Ohio quarter-blooms. For fine staple territory the secured basis is 62 cents. Sales of all kinds of clips since the opening of the year have averaged lighter in the aggregate daily than in December, but run to good totals, nevertheless, and the market prospects continue excellent on both manufactured goods and raw stock.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUDSON COMPANIES OUT

The annual report of the Hudson Companies has just been issued. President Oakman, in his remarks to stockholders, says:

The high and low records for the year of some of the railroad stocks were:

	High	Low
Baltimore & Ohio.....	160 1/2	93 1/2
Central of N. J.....	329	200
Del. Lack. & Western.....	570	405
Lehigh Valley.....	186 1/2	151
Reading.....	161 1/2	121
St. Louis & San Fran. ....	147	105 1/2
Chi. Mill. & St. Paul.....	123 1/2	105 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	137 1/2	110 1/2
Roc. Island pf.....	108 1/2	88 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	140 1/2	100 1/2
Atchison Pacific.....	192 1/2	152 1/2
Union Pacific.....	116 1/2	99 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	63	33 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	565	305
Louisville & Nashville.....	160 1/2	130 1/2

In the industrial and general list Steel common underwent the most violent price changes, going from 72 to 50, then to 82 1/2 and closing the year at 67 1/2, the "spread" being 32 1/2 per cent. International Harvester had a range in price of 26 1/2 per cent, Amalgamated 26 1/2 per cent, Smetters 27 1/2 per cent, General Electric 26 1/2 per cent, and American Cotton Oil 20 1/2 per cent. The high and low marks of some of the leading stocks for the year were:

	High	Low
United States Steel.....	82 1/2	50
International Harvester.....	128 1/2	100
General Electric.....	168 1/2	99 1/2
American Cotton Oil.....	127 1/2	95 1/2
American Cotton Oil.....	62 1/2	41 1/2
Amalgamated.....	71 1/2	44 1/2
Ann Arbor.....	81 1/2	29
Allegheny Steel Transl. ....	35 1/2	18
Republic Iron & Steel.....	88 1/2	30 1/2
United States Rubber.....	88 1/2	30 1/2
Western Union.....	84 1/2	71 1/2

Most of the low records for the year were touched in the September slump and the high records were established mainly in June and in July.

## OPERATIONS OF THE BURLINGTON

CHICAGO—Burlington's performance figures explain its relatively good showing in net this fiscal year. Its number of tons per train last September reached 540, compared with 456 a year ago. Its decrease in gross for five months was \$17,228,904, but net decrease was only \$34,098.

The agricultural outlook in Burlington territory is very good. Officials look for no marked improvement in general traffic until the new crops are above ground. They attach more importance to labor than to political conditions.

As wage advances granted to switchmen and enginemen took effect a little more than a year ago, Burlington should make a better showing in net the next few months. Harriman shop strikes have diverted business to other systems. Atchison was the chief beneficiary.

Burlington management has not prepared its 1912 budget. Much will depend on the next few weeks' developments. No new equipment will be needed and 40,000 tons of new rails would carry through renewals, without any new construction.

## DELIVERIES ARE STILL SUSPENDED

NEW YORK—A resolution of the governing committee of the New York stock exchange relative to deliveries of securities follows:

Deliveries of securities between all parties directly or indirectly affected by the fire in the Equitable building shall be suspended for 24 hours unless the deliveries be agreed upon by mutual consent.

## WILMINGTON—Rosin firm, good \$6.40. Spirits easy. Machine 48 1/2. Tar firm \$1.80. Turpentine firm, hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 36s 3d; rosin American standard firm at 17s 6d; rosin, American fine quiet at 19s.

## CHICAGO BANK DOUBLES CAPITAL

CHICAGO—First Trust & Savings Bank has filed record of increase of stock from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

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NEW YORK—Curb market is inactive: Tonopah 6@6 1/2, Ray Central 17 1/2@15-16, Butte Central 22 1/2@22 1/2, Inspiration 10 1/2@10 1/2, Inspiration cons. W. I. 21@21

## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NATIONAL CONGRESS  
OF INDIA HAS MUCH  
IMPROVED STANDARD

President of Recent Great Gathering at Calcutta Dwells on Importance of Social and Moral Change

## OPINION IS DIVIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—It has been objected to the Indian National Congress that its raison d'être ceased with the introduction in 1909 of Lord Morley's reform scheme, which gave Indian opinion ample opportunities of voicing itself and of voicing itself officially.

However this may be there is no sign that the promoters of the congress have any intention of discontinuing it, as was shown recently by the gathering of some 7000 people, including about a thousand delegates from all parts of India, on the occasion of its recent opening at Calcutta. The congress may be regarded as to some extent the exponent of unofficial educated native opinion and as such it no doubt serves its purpose.

## Tone Much Improved

Any one who has read the speeches at previous congresses cannot help noticing the vastly improved tone of the utterances at the recent one. The visit of the King-Emperor was referred to in the warmest terms and the modification of the partition of Bengal received unanimous approval.

A certain amount of difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the advantage of the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the Hon. Bipinprasad Nath Basu, a member of the vice-crown's legislative council, considering the transfer a setback to Bengal and a loss to all India, whilst Pandit Bishen Narain Dar, the president of the congress and a native of the united provinces, held the change to be far reaching in its effects upon the national fortunes and stated that it would be received with deep appreciation by millions of the Emperor's subjects.

## Way of Progress Pointed

Mr. Dar, in the course of his address, advocated compulsory education and wider employment of Indians in the public service; he also supported the schemes for Hindu and Muhammadan universities and the elementary education bill.

Perhaps the weightiest words of his speech were contained in the concluding sentence, in which he urged Indians to agitate for political rights by all means, but never to forget that the true salvation of India lay in the amelioration of her social and moral conditions.

This, after all, is the sine qua non of India's future progress, and it is satisfactory that the president of the Indian National Congress should not only have appreciated this fact, but given expression to it in his presidential address.

DIRIGIBLE STEERED  
WITHOUT CREW BY  
USE OF ELECTRICITY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—Experiments have recently been made to steer an unmanned airship from the land by means of electric currents, in a similar manner to Dr. Wirth's invention with a crewless steamer. The inventor is a Berlin man named Hertz. The experimental dirigible is a model eight feet in length which was sent up at first to a moderate height, gradually reaching an altitude of 150 feet.

The attempts to steer it proved perfectly successful, and a number of evolutions were executed under the inventor's instructions, to the satisfaction of the spectators, who included several distinguished members of the war office. After the airship has been further tested it will be replaced with a full-sized one for more comprehensive experiments.

## "MESSIAH" SUNG IN PRISON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Western District Choral Society gave a selection from Handel's "Messiah" to an audience of over 800 prisoners in the prison chapel at Wormwood Scrubs. This concert is one of many given by musical societies as a result of Winston Churchill's recommendation as home secretary that something should be done to relieve the monotony of the prisoners' lives.

## SOUTHEND LAND VALUABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

SOUTHEND, Eng.—Land in High street, Southend, a place sufficiently near London to enable thousands to run backward and forward to business, has just been sold at £84 per foot frontage, equivalent to £38,608 per acre. Corresponding plots 40 years ago only made

## DR. SUN YAT SEN'S PLACE IN NEW CHINA DISCUSSED

## NEW PRESIDENT AS PRIVATE CITIZEN



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Sun Yat Sen on the left, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, K. C. B., on the right

JUNGFRAU LINE  
MAKES PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Good progress is being made with the funicular railway up the Jungfrau, and it is expected that the Jungfraujoch station, 11,090 feet above the sea, will be reached at the beginning of February next. Whether the railway will ever be carried to the summit of the mountain, that is to say to a height of 13,671 feet, is at present doubtful, for considerable efforts are being made, both in Switzerland and in foreign countries, to end the railway at the point mentioned above, in order to leave the last 2500 feet untouched.

Anyhow the promoters of the railway will be obliged, according to the contract, to obtain a fresh concession for the carrying of the railway to the summit, a fact which will no doubt tend to facilitate the efforts of those who are endeavoring to prevent what they regard as the disfigurement of the summit.

## BLEAK HOUSE MAY BE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

BROADSTAIRS, Eng.—There is a possibility that Bleak house, Broadstairs, will shortly be in the hands of the housebreakers. It was here Charles Dickens wrote many of his stories, and the house has also been the home of Wilkie Collins. The district council is considering the question of preserving the building.

## MANY SEEK SMALL POST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Nine hundred applications have been made for the position of hall-keeper at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. The post is worth 35s. weekly, with uniform, rooms, light and fuel.

Continuing, my informant showed how his country was not ready for republic. "The social situation," he said, "is not at present favorable for so great a step. A change so drastic cannot be made at once, things must move slowly." "What do you think," I said, "will be the outcome of the present state of affairs?"

"It is difficult," he replied, "to speak with any degree of certainty, but in my opinion Yuan Shi Kai will remain prime minister. Yuan Shi Kai never was in favor of the Manchu dynasty, but was appointed to his present post by them because of the enormous power he had and on account of his popularity with the people. You can realize," he continued, "how impossible it would be for a republic to be immediately proclaimed in my country. It will be sufficiently difficult to elect even a second chamber, and as for a republic the present is certainly not the moment for the question to be even considered."

It is now reported that an arrangement has been arrived at which will practically involve the absorption of the great omnibus company by the Underground Electric Railways, and this report is having a marked influence on the prices of the shares concerned. Definite information on the matter is, however, not obtainable at present.

Steps Are Necessary

"Before so progressive a step could be taken the people must be educated, and the necessary machinery must be at hand for circulating information throughout the country; that is to say, railways must be constructed, the telegraph system must be extended, and more important than all, additional reliable and trustworthy newspapers must be published. In this way, and in this way only, will it be possible to teach the people to think and to appreciate their individual responsibility to their country."

"What do you think," I asked, "will be the general result of the present revolution?"

"The general results will," he answered, "be good, but China is so vast that it is not likely that a permanently satisfactory condition of affairs will be established without further upheavals."

"Do you consider," I said, "that a republic or a constitutional monarchy would be best adapted to meet the needs of China?"

Monarch Is Problem

"There is no question," he said, "in my opinion, that the government best suited for my country at present is a constitutional monarchy. The one difficulty, however, is to find the monarch."

You see the monarch and the monarchial party have been defeated, and although it is possible that the revolutionary party will eventually agree to the Manchu dynasty remaining as a figure-head only, it is difficult to foretell events at the present moment. A monarchical government is what Yuan Shi Kai wants, but there is a by no means insignificant party of the revolutionaries who are at present wholly in favor of a republic."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the results of the present armistice will be satisfactory?"

"Yes," he replied, "I believe that the fighting is practically over for the present, and will be made some satisfactory arrangement will be made between the two parties, for although the people are fighting, both sides are fighting to obtain what they consider best for their country, and since there are good men on either side, I feel sure that fighting will not be resumed at the close of the conference."

"Can you tell at all?" I interrupted.

"What will finally be decided with respect to the Manchu dynasty?"

"I know nothing definite myself, and it would be impossible to say more on the subject than I have already stated."

"There is, perhaps, no greater man in China today than Yuan Shi Kai, and if such changes as may be deemed necessary are brought about, with due consideration for the social conditions of this vast empire, the close of the present armistice may mark the opening of a new and enlightened era for the Chinese empire."

PRINCE'S THEATER  
IS COMFORTABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The new Prince's theater in Shaftesbury avenue, which was opened to the public for the first time on Boxing day, is a notable addition to London's places of amusement. The theater occupies a frontage of 300 feet, and is built in the style of the modern renaissance, its main feature being a tower of buff terra cotta.

Inside, the French treatment has been adopted. It is not only beautiful, but comfortable, and thoroughly well appointed. The seating accommodation is 2500, and it is said that every one of those 2500 persons is able to get an uninterrupted view of the stage owing to the admirable slope of the seats, and to obstruct the view from any point. The architect, Bertie Crewe, is to be congratulated on his building.

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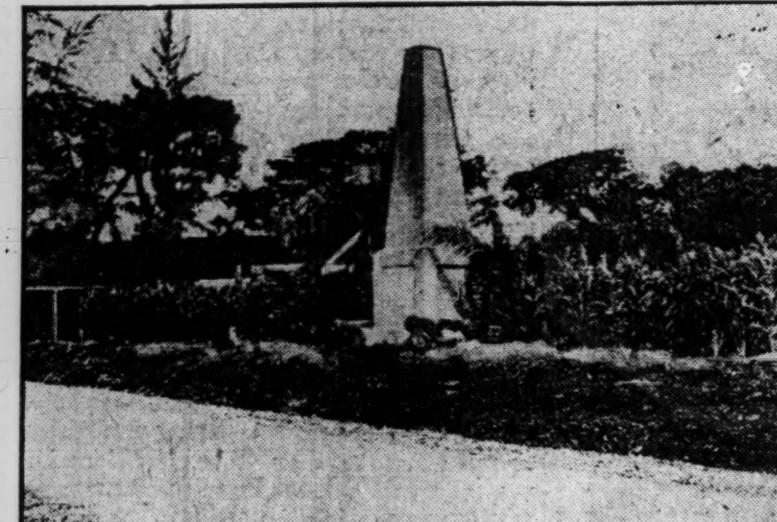
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## THE HOME FORUM

## MONUMENT TO PEACEFUL CONQUEST

THE history of Barbados is interesting in that it has been from the very first a peaceful possession of the British government. Lying among the Antilles of the West Indies it was discovered by Portuguese explorers, but was not taken possession of until 1605, when the British ship Olive Blossom touched there and finding the island uninhabited claimed it in the name of King James I. In 1625 the first settlement was made under Sir William Courteen and during the civil war in England it was a place where royalist exiles came. The population nowadays is cosmopolitan, with its mixture of English, French and Scotch and descendants of the Caribbean Indians. The monolith shown marks the spot of the first landing and stands in a certain sense for a peaceful conquest of a land where there was none to dispute the coming of those whose possession has never been questioned.



THE MONOLITH, HOLE TOWN, BARBADOS

## MAN'S AT-ONE-MENT WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two closely linked events narrated by the apostle John, Christ Jesus sought to impress upon his hearers the forever fact of man's at-one-ment with God; that is, the impossibility of any separation of the man of God's creating from his creator—the truth, as Mrs. Eddy expresses it, "of man as God's image or reflection and of man's eternal incorporeal existence" (Science and Health, p. 13).

There were certain of the Jews who were allied with the priests and rulers to destroy the bodily existence of Jesus, thinking they would thereby make an end of his teaching. When, therefore, he stated the truth which he was later to demonstrate in his own experience, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death" they demanded of him, "Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself?" In their blind hatred and unbelief they saw only the physical manifestation and missed the great truth so clearly discerned by Peter, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Though later they condemned to the cross his body, which was all they knew of man, whose life perisheth not, even on the

cross Jesus declared the deathlessness of the real man in his assurance, "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise," to the thief who rebuked his fellow malefactor for railing against him of whom even Pilate said, "I find no fault in him." They might crucify his body, but the man of God's creating was indestructible and eternal.

Again, Jesus speaking plainly to his disciples, because they failed to perceive the import of his words, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," said in the world's phraseology, "Lazarus is dead." But when he came to the sorrowing sister he said: "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." This was but a reiteration of his earlier declaration to the Jews: "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life."

Thus by example and precept did Jesus teach the immortality, the death-

## Conditions in Hawaii

Hawaii has been called and justly called, the paradise of the Pacific. But it is a paradise not only of natural beauties and wonders; it is also a paradise of modern industrial combination. In no part of the United States is a single industry so predominant as the sugar industry is in Hawaii, and nowhere else, perhaps, has the centralized control of property reached a state of greater authority, says a writer in the American Magazine. Hawaii furnishes a vivid illustration of the way in which private business organization in its final stage of development permeates, influences and controls the life of a country.

Now the power of the corporation aristocracy of Hawaii, of course, rests upon these fundamental advantages: Land, machinery, labor!

Control is made easier in Hawaii by the presence of a very large population of non-voting workmen. This not only includes that half of the population which is made up of Chinese and Japanese, but of thousands of Portuguese, Spanish, Russians and others, who are not yet naturalized. Fully three quarters of the population of Hawaii have nothing to say about the government under which they are living.

## And No Newspaper?

Ohio claims the distinction of having the most unique village in America. It is Ironsport, with 700 inhabitants, 19 miles east of Zanesville. Today Joseph Barney, the postmaster, closed up his postoffice. He said he has not sold a single stamp in five weeks, nor has he received any incoming or outgoing mails.

The people explain that they have no friends to write to, that they do not receive any mail, and that they are all too busy anyhow. There has not been an idle man in Ironsport since 1909. The mines are running full time and every mine owns his own home.—McKeel's Weekly Stamp News.

## British Museum Tours

An official guide to the British museum, experimentally introduced during the past summer, has been authorized by the lords commissioners of the treasury as a permanent service. Accordingly the guide tours were resumed on Dec. 1. Two tours will be made every day, at noon and at 3 p. m., and leaflets stating what portions of the museum will be visited in each tour can be had on application from the museum. Besides these tours, special tours at stated times can be arranged on application, four days' notice being desirable. There is no charge for the guide's services.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

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European Bureau, Ambergate House, Norfolk St., London.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Where Pencils Come From

Up to a few years ago every American pencil manufacturer had to import his graphite from Bohemia or Bavaria. About 10 years ago a large deposit of amorphous graphite was discovered in Soror, Mex. This proved of excellent quality for pencil making and many other purposes, and the American pencil trade now derives its supply mainly from this source. Some is also exported to European pencil manufacturers.—New Era.

## He Knew Their Names

Here's an amusing collection of names, set forth in a story of African hunting in the Youths' Companion: "Blue wildebeest, grysbok, Channer's reedbuck, bush-hog, klipspringer, addax, ourebi, Baker's roan, sassaby, pookoo, harthoerst, aardvark, caracal, lechwe—So, to my host's delight, my enumeration went on, as he showed me his collection of big-game heads."

## Music

One night a mother found her child in tears; A single star hung in a purple sky, And fraught with all the grief of all the years.

A cello sobbed in some dim house nearby.

She stooped above the rumpled little bed; To seek a reason for the childish woe; "Mumsie, I had to cry," the boy said, "Cause some one else, out there, is crying so!"

The mother listened for a little while; The sobbing of the cello drew more near; Then, turning to her baby with a smile, Replied, "Why, that is only Music, dear!"

A childish burst of sympathetic tears, When first is heard the throbbing of the strings— And yet, how better could the cult of years Voice the strange grief in all melodious things?

—Charles H. Mackintosh in Woman's World.

## A HISTORY OF FLORIDA FOLK

To connect a portion of the population of the United States with the storied glories of old Carthage seems strange enough to students for whom the old days of Roman history or the slow spellings out of the journeys of Aeneas never seemed to have any possible bearing upon their own everyday American experience. Yet it is said that the real native portion of the old city of St. Augustine, Fla., are the picturesque Minorcans, whose forebears were brought over in the later 1700's to New Smyrna, on the In-

dian river, south of St. Augustine. These people still live today in palmetto-thatched cottages and their swarthy looks speak of the sister lands of Italy and Spain, clasped by the Mediterranean.

Minorca is the second in size of the Balearic islands, and was held by the British at certain periods of the eighteenth century, which explains how this colony happened to be transplanted by an Englishman into Florida. The Balearic islands as a whole form a province of Spain today, with Palma as the

capital, but they were of old long a possession of Carthage, the ancient adversary of Rome, as the latter grew up. In 123 B. C. Rome got possession of the group and it was called the kingdom of Mallorca from 1276 to its union with Aragon in 1433. The inhabitants of these islands were famous in ancient times as warriors with the sling, and it would be interesting to know if any trace of the ancient aptitude exists among these present day descendants of a famous people.

It is to be remembered that Ferdinand of Aragon, Sicily and Naples, by marrying Isabella of Castile, united the Iberian peninsula in the early sixteenth century under one rule, for their conquest of Granada together and Ferdinand's capture of Navarre made one country of the four kingdoms into which Spain was then divided.

A friend, never strike sail to a fear! Come into port greatly, or sail with God the seas.—Emerson.

## George Herbert's Career

According to Izaak Walton, even at Westminster school the beauties of George Herbert's "pretty behaviour and wit shined," and he seemed "marked out to become the care of Heaven."

Not too easily, however. At Cambridge he was wit, scholar, gentleman; in 1619, public orator; of the world and in it; assiduous in attendance on his majestic King James I. When he came to neighboring Royston to hunt, had in fact high hopes of court preferment, "a gentle humor for clothes" and no little pride of his noble family.

There had long been in him a great struggle and the desire, but not the strength, to come apart from "the ways of pleasures" to a better and obscure destiny. By 1626 he had been ordained deacon, but took up no clerical work. A few years later he retreated into Kent for long thought and solitude; went through, in his own words, "such spiritual conflicts as none can think but have endured them." At last

Blinded by mortal beliefs, we sometimes fail to realize the omnipotence of God, good; that, though evil may seem to have mortals in its grip, drawing them with apparently irresistible force into a maelstrom of sin and destruction, its seeming hold can be broken, for the all-power of good is supreme, and we have only to declare, as did the psalmist, "I will fear no evil: for Thou (Love) art with me," to see for ourselves its nothingness and its inability to reach the real man.

We are likely to err, therefore, in our human judgment, and condemn the mortal semblance as sick or sinful when we look from this to the perfect man in whom "the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and . . . thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy" (Science and Health, p. 471). He seems to lie the chief difficulty of those who fail to understand Mrs. Eddy's teaching of the nothingness, the no-power of evil, and the oneness of the real spiritual man with his Creator. They see the mortal self, apparently under the dominance of evil, breaking the commandments of God and paying the penalty therefor, and they ask, "How do you explain this? What is it that sins?"

In "Unity of Good" (p. 37) Mrs. Eddy epitomizes her teaching on this point in one brief paragraph. She writes: "Human beings are physically mortal, but spiritually immortal. The evil accompanying physical personality is illusive and mortal; but the good attendant upon spiritual individuality is immortal. Existing here and now, this unseen individuality is real and eternal. The so-called material senses, and the mortal mind which is misnamed man, take no cognizance of spiritual individuality, which manifests immortality, whose Principle is God." This is that at-one-ment with God, divine Love, of which the apostle Paul wrote: "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God."

The map-makers of the leading nations are approaching one another more and more nearly in their use of map colors; and for public convenience it is hoped that some day we shall see a uniform system of colors in all map symbolism. Such questions as these are sometimes settled by learned bodies, as was the case when the geological congress at Bologna, in 1881, selected the colors to be applied to the international geological map of Europe.—Harpers Magazine.

A man is known by the importance of the things that have power to disturb him.—After Puck.

## LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

CONUNDRUM parties are pleasant more in proportion to the novelty and fun of the conundrums than to the wit of the assembled company. While there really exist folk who have guessed a conundrum, the true object of query manufacture is to give the propounder the pleasure of telling the answer. It is safe to say that a guessable conundrum is seldom a really funny one; for the pleasure of humor, the essence of it indeed, consists in its unexpectedness.

A joke sufficiently suspectable to be obvious even to the wittiest of the group somehow loses its prestige as a really laughable juxtaposition of unrelated ideas. In a guessed conundrum there is the appearance that the guesser has thought it out. This implies reason in the query, and exit the mirthfulness, even though a soft glow of amusement may remain.

The conundrums that have no answer are to be considered as among the most amusing of the lot, and this is sufficient evidence that a conundrum is not supposed to be answered. Indeed there be

folk who find it very rude to guess any conundrum. The guesser vainly proclaims himself a wit in this act of extreme mental agility and at the same time snatches from his questioner the joy and pride of arousing a good laugh, as dear to the heart of the layman as to artists behind the footlights.

Then there is the conundrum which you are expected to answer exactly as you do in order that the joke may be developed. In a party lately a lady was asked, "How do you spell parlour?" Very warily she refused to reply. She would have it that she never spelled it, dividing her orthographical favors between drawing room and boudoir. The gentleman turned to another lady of the group, who obligingly spelled "p-a-l-o-r." "Oh," he said, gallantly, "I would never spell 'parlour' and leave you out."

The first lady averred that by her ungenerous hesitation to have a joke turned upon her she had missed a pretty compliment.

Among the conundrums that have no answer but which surely might somehow

be provided with one, considering the inspiration to tears credited to the object under remark is, "when an onion has a hole in it, is it a leak?"

One of the questions which are not conundrums, and which expect no answer, was cited lately by a lady who with her husband went to a hall one evening where illustrated lectures on a certain subject in which they were interested were being delivered regularly every Thursday night. The brilliant electric sign outside the door announced the thing they sought and so they entered, bought their tickets and took their seats in the auditorium. Presently began an entertainment of a totally different character, and glancing for the first time at their programs they found their lecturer friend nowhere in evidence. On their returning to the ticket office, inquiry proved that the noted lecturer had been called temporarily away and another attraction had been put in his place.

"But," expostulated the gentleman, "your sign outside announces him. Why don't you change it?"

The ticket taker glanced at him with pity. "Change it, nothing! Don't you know it costs money to change signs?"

## WHY THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

Mortal man, so far as the promises of the Scriptures to him are concerned, is a typical "Micawber," always looking for "something to turn up," looking forward to the "good time coming, wait a little longer." Believing Christians have been and are expecting that some time, though not now, an unchangeable God will usher in the millennium, at some future time God will establish a new heaven and a new earth. Furthermore, it is believed that in some far-away place called heaven God will so have changed the man that he has made that then he will live a spiritual life, having no need for any material things, that what it is supposed God has created and provided for the man that he has made and is needed here and now, will not be needed there and then.

But the truth is revealed and mankind is no more being told of the future, of what will some day come to pass, or of a faraway land called heaven, but is being taught that all the sweet promises to be fulfilled in him in the future are in reality fulfilled in him today, that God never changes, nor the man that God has made; that the millennium is ready for man whenever mankind finds himself ready for the millennium. And everywhere all over the civilized world mankind is responding to the teaching of the ever-present perfection of being, is demonstrating for himself and others freedom from the bondage of sickness, sin and evil. Thousands who once were slaves to the liquor habit, the drug habit, to physicians and the medicine chest, are testifying to the fact that they have no need for either. Cities and corporations

are throwing off the incubus of corrupt government, of bribery, graft, trickery and intrigue. Honesty and uprightness is now being sought for, demanded and practiced in all business pursuits and all government affairs.

Men and women of all classes and

all kinds of employment and all professional callings are finding that in their vocation, as well as for their health and happiness, their need for spiritual enlightenment is being met. Thousands who once reveled in the sensational slums of the press, are now rejoicing in clean journalism, the tendency of which is only to the upbuilding, edifying and betterment of mankind and never to his downfall or his ruin. Furthermore in our halls of Congress today, discussions on the subject of religious and medical freedom are not only being tolerated, but listened to with profound respect.

People are slowly waking to the fact that true thoughts are the only true government, and upon these depend the health, happiness, peace, prosperity and permanency of a nation both individually and as a whole. In fine, mankind is slowly waking to the fact that all the real good that is to be his in the future is waiting for him today, waking out of the there, and then into the here and now.

## Faerie Queene Club

That was a wise youth of whom Professor Phelps of Yale records the following conviction as to how one may or may not measure the heights and depths of a great book. He writes in the Century:

Some years ago I organized among my undergraduate students a Faerie Queene Club. The sole requirement for active membership was that the candidate should have read every word of that vast poem. One of the youths, writing an essay on his sensations after concluding his task, said: "The Faerie Queene is so great that it is absurd to attempt to measure its greatness; we can only measure ourselves by it." The remark indicated healthy modesty and true insight, and the boy who said it has already achieved literary distinction.

## Great Teacher

Of Louis Agassiz one of his former students at Harvard says, writing in the New York Post: I have never heard his equal as an expounder of the deep things of nature. He gloried in the exercise of his power. Though hampered by poverty, "I have no time to make money," he cried. He sought no title but to be called teacher. To do anything else was only to misuse his gift. In his desk he was an inspirer, but hardly more so than in private talk. I recall walks we took with him to study natural objects, and especially the striated rocks, which, as he had detected, bore plain evidence that the configuration of the region had been shaped by glaciers. He was charmingly affable, encouraging our questions.

## The Text Book of Christian Science by

## MARY BAKER EDDY

## With Key to the Scriptures

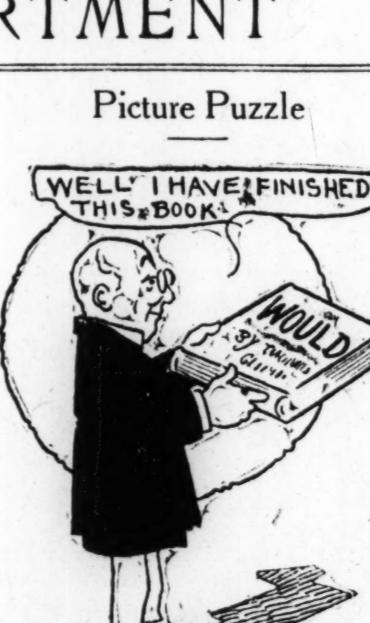
## Allison V. Stewart

## PUBLISHER

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## BOSTON, MASS.

## Picture Puzzle



What kind of tree?

ANSWER TO WORD SQUARE

Play, lane, Anna, year.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 10, 1912

### Country and Currency Bill

It does not appear that those of the American people who favor in general the recommendations of the national monetary commission, West or East, are in disagreement as to the absolute necessity of taking every precaution against the possibility of the control of the currency of the nation passing into the hands of any group or combination of private individuals. There is in the East, however, a disposition to object to the manner in which the West is fond of characterizing its money interests or its money center. The use of "Wall street" as a term intended to convey the idea of a combination operated subterraneously and mysteriously, and always with the purpose of harming in some way the honest industry and enterprise of the country, is held to be really meaningless. The West, it is contended, has gone to Wall street for aid and comfort throughout all the past; it seeks aid and comfort there at present, since Wall street is, in fact, the agency for the handling of the unemployed money of the country, all parts of the country, East and South as well as West, must, when in need of accommodation, seek aid and comfort in Wall street in the future.

Furthermore, it is held, "Wall street" in reality is no more the representative of New York financial interests than it is the representative of those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver or San Francisco. It is the money market of the country and its every phase and fluctuation is influenced by the state of the country. However, the existence of the prejudice against Wall street is recognized, and the friends of the currency reform movement are striving to meet every demand of those affected by it.

It is understood that Solicitor-General Lehmann has assured the framers of the monetary bill that they need have no hesitation on constitutional grounds in safeguarding the measure at every point, even to the extent of inserting provisions that will prevent one bank from holding stock in another and make illegal the formation of holding companies that would enable groups of financiers to control any number of banks. There are in these days repeated assurances from Washington that "every possible precaution has been taken" to make it impossible for any small group at any time to obtain possession of the machinery of circulation. In all this there is nothing to justify suspicion of the motives or acts of any person or of any number of persons.

The thing that causes thinking people to pause before giving their sanction to any move that tends to weaken the control of the people through their government over the national currency is the tremendous power that would thereby be delegated to an association that might, despite all precautions, fall under the domination of the ambitious and the unscrupulous. Framers and friends of the proposed measure are themselves unconsciously contributing to the cause of this hesitation. Their every move shows plainly that they realize how difficult it is to safeguard the public under the circumstances, and their frequent assurances that "every precaution" has been taken in that direction serve only to leave the impression that they are striving to stimulate their own confidence in an uncertain proposition.

It is impossible to say at this juncture what the outcome will be. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the American people have in this and in all matters of vital national concern, more confidence in the government of their creation than they have in any extra-governmental agency that their representatives may establish.

### Canadian Trade Policy

WHEN the issue of reciprocity was made supreme in Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's compact with President Taft it was only one of several coincident movements between the Dominion and the republic tending toward amity and abolition of causes of friction. To this end Ambassador Bryce has labored steadily since his appointment. All recent American secretaries of state had been sympathetic with the ideal of comity. With the rejection of the reciprocity plan by the Canadian electors there followed accession to power at Ottawa of a premier who has since canceled the Canadian appointments to a joint waterways commission, and who more recently has put an end to plans for creating an international commission for the joint control of railways and railroad rates. The conservative prime minister in a recent speech to Canadians resident in New York was profuse in expressions of friendship for the United States. He wished the verdict on reciprocity to be interpreted not as one of hostility to the United States, but as a natural assertion of national spirit by Canada with ultimate self-interest in view.

Americans are prone to feel that the amenities of after-dinner oratory are not an absolute index to policies of state. They are disposed, we believe, to trust that Canada is friendly toward the United States and that mutual trade, though tariff barriers remain, is to mount higher each year. Geographical propinquity and similarity of economic needs and standards will almost insure this. Americans might be forgiven, however, if, in the light of the swift overturning by Premier Borden of the Laurier-Bryce-Taft program for settling open questions between the two nations they question whether there are not some signs of a rift in the lute.

The right of Canada to conserve its own assumed or real interests, to accentuate its national feeling and to think imperially no sensible American thinks of disputing. If wise, he will frankly admit that the United States, by its attitude toward Canada for a long term of years, provoked dislike and suspicion and was preparing the way for precisely the sort of rebuff that the republic got from the Dominion last autumn. All of which being admitted, it also seems true that Ottawa can hardly afford to slam all the doors shut that were beginning to open. Waterways and railways sooner or later must be administered with a minimum of friction and waste. Rivals in a sense, the United States and Canada are at the same time neighbors, and the less friction they have as such the freer they will be to compete for trade and profits in the lands beyond seas.

ONE of the strange things of the times is the nation-wide dulness in the amusement line. There is an impression that this may be due to some extent to a nation-wide dulness in amusements.

REELECTION to the Boston school board of Messrs. Brock and Lee was one of the most important results of a mid-winter election held under adverse climatic conditions that tested the civic conscientiousness of voters. The high proportion of votes cast in sections of the city where too often there has been indifference to the claims of citizenship is a cheering sign that the new charter has back of it the constant support of the elements that framed it, and that the party "machines" are losing in the fight with the non-partisan agencies that now guide city policies.

With Messrs. Brock and Lee returned to the school board and a continuity of administration and policy for the schools thus insured, hostile forces conspiring against the community's greatest agency for uplift must feel a quietus. The board will now be the freer to proceed with vigorous reforms that are needed, some from within and some from without the teaching ranks. A city with the traditions, resources and ambitions of Boston demands a school system that can serve as a model for the country. It is not a community that takes kindly to autocracy. There are practical ideals to be kept in mind in shaping the curriculum of pupils who must make livings in an ever more stressful form of social organization; but life is more than getting a living, and the schools cannot properly be made mere feeders for factories and shops.

Politics, assailing the schools as a force from without, having been warned off by the result of this balloting, it is now time for the same disintegrating and unworthy influence, operating within school organization, to retire. Responsibility for any lack of esprit de corps or unrest should be placed, and proper steps taken to improve the dominant mood.

No school system can do its best work where there is not a feeling of harmony and good will, where there is fear of consequences following candor and honesty of action whether by members of the school board or by the teaching staff. Boston may well expect within the next twelvemonth a decided bettering of the morale of the school administration. Foes without having been thwarted, it is now time to face squarely the necessity of composing differences within.

IN THE meantime the American tariff board can continue to collect valuable information. If it is ignored by Congress the public will ask the reason for it one of these days, and then the political party that ignored it will be embarrassed.

### Washington as an Experiment Station

THE Canadian correspondent of the Monitor recently shed light on the drift in the Dominion which is carrying voters and statesmen toward the plan of making Ottawa a national capital in a fuller sense of the word than hitherto has been possible. Trend of events at Washington is similar. Subject to congressional control from the first, the District of Columbia has been an experiment station where projects could be carried through with a facility not always possible where voters determine community policy. From the standpoint of efficiency, assuming an honest and wise congressional action, this differentiation works well. A great nation cannot permit the pettiness and venal politics of ordinary urban experience under American conditions to mar the evolution of a worthy national capital.

Up to date the chief lessons of the Washington experiment in urban control from above rather than from below have been in the realm of esthetics. Now it is intimated that Congress is to be asked to authorize urban ownership and profit in a power and lighting plant using the Great falls of the Potomac. Together with projects for five additional parks, the congressional city-planners, by this program, intend to practise conservation at the seat of government itself. Public utilities are to be publicly controlled and operated where they can be an object lesson to visitors from every section of the country. Virginia and Maryland, as well as the District of Columbia, can profit by the harnessing of the Potomac by the nation.

The wonder arising from the project is not as to its coming into being, but because it has been so long delayed. Washington is filled with trained investigators and experimenters in all fields of research. Their projects for national betterment have to do with Calais, Me., and Seattle, Wash., with Key West, Fla., and Los Angeles, Cal., and all the vast region within these outposts. Why not make the District of Columbia a national experiment station in all manner of civic administration?

THE fact that Governor Foss wore a derby instead of a "stove-pipe" on the occasion of his second inauguration gives encouragement also to that large and influential element of American citizenship that is most comfortable in the telescope.

IN THE heat of a discussion such as that now in progress on the subject of woman's rights statements that afterward require modification are likely to be made in behalf of the aggressive side by the over-enthusiastic or over-zealous. An example of this appears to have been found in some allegations made recently with reference to the legal status of woman in California. Taken at their face, it would appear that woman is most unjustly treated in the statutes of that state. A recent writer on the subject, who had been misled by them, feels called upon to correct some of the most serious of the misstatements. This is only making fair reparation to the state of California and its people.

It was said that the law of California specifically declares "the husband is the head of the family and the wife is subject to him." According to this writer, what the statutes say in this regard is that "husband and wife contract toward each other obligations of mutual respect, fidelity and support. The husband is the head of the family. He may choose any reasonable mode or place of living and the wife must conform thereto." It was said that the wages earned by the wife belonged to the husband. The law, it seems, says that "the earnings of the wife are not liable for the debts of the husband." It was said that the wife is liable for the support of the husband if he is not able to support himself. On this point the California law is held to be very clear and specific. As quoted it reads: "The wife must support the husband, when he has not deserted her, out of her separate property, when he has no separate property and there is no community property and he is unable from infirmity to support himself."

It was also alleged that under California law "the husband is in complete control of the community property with power to dispose

### Up-to-date Boston Schools

of it without her consent." This the writer referred to also emphatically denies, holding that the statute expressly stipulates that her consent is necessary in all cases. With regard to household furnishings, etc., which are community property, "no sale, conveyance or encumbrance may be made without the written consent of the wife."

Assuming these citations from the statutes of California to be accurately quoted, it does not appear that California has as much to unlearn or as much to undo as some of her sister states in the matter of granting equitable treatment and equal legal rights to women.

THE London Atheneum recently discussed

what seems to it the decline of diplomacy as a career in which positive personalities and large-calibered men can find worldly satisfactions and honors. Undoubtedly ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary are relatively less important today than are ministers of foreign affairs. Cable and wireless communication militates against the subordinate and in favor of the secretary expert who sits where all the threads of intercourse and power converge. Occasionally conditions are still such that a remotely placed diplomat, forced to act on his own initiative and with a monopoly of conclusive new evidence in his possession grasps the reins and effects an old-fashioned coup, bringing chagrin to his rivals, satisfaction to the home office and his own swift promotion. But such incidents become rarer as the world shrinks.

Admitting that conditions are changing and that the profession now calls for a somewhat different and more ductile type of man, it still is true that a nation is wise that opens careers to its educated and ambitious youth in the field of diplomacy and bases their promotion, remuneration and tenure on rules of sense and fair play. Only recently has this been the case in the United States; and the Monitor deems it a duty to herald every sign of change pointing toward elevation of the service and enlistment in it of youth of capacity and ideals. It may not be given to any one of them to duplicate the records of early diplomats like Franklin in France or at a later period Charles Francis Adams in Great Britain or Burlingame in China. But the place of the United States in international affairs now is so changed from that of a generation ago that, even with the greater concentration of authority and initiative in the secretary of state, it still is imperative that American representatives in the capitals of Europe and Asia and Latin America should be men tested by experience, and not laymen, however honorable or proficient, whose appointment is the settlement of a political debt or the registering of a President's liking.

Consequently, it is a satisfaction to run over the list of latest appointees to the diplomatic service, chiefly to minor places in Latin-American countries. They are not political "hacks," as in the old days men named by congressmen. All of them are graduates of leading American universities, and in some cases also they have studied in Europe. Several of them have had business experience or been in the consular service. They went through a rigid competitive examination. They are entering on what they expect and hope will be a life career.

The excellent workings of this new system are already apparent and some day will be indicated in the quality of the service of men holding the highest posts. World-tourists, when interviewed now, speak in quite an altered tone from that of a decade ago as to the morale and ability of American ministers and consuls. There may yet be room for much improvement, but the worst period is over.

LEADING governments of the world are doing much at present for the maintenance of good relations with each other, but in the final analysis of the international situation it is the people who decide to what extent existing friendships shall be further strengthened. Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero, the celebrated Italian historian, in a recent discussion about the military venture of his nation, says that where formerly monarchs and cabinets decreed war, now it is the people of the country who decide the issue. For this reason, he avers, it is the public that needs to be instructed as to the benefits of unhampered intercourse such as is possible only when nations are at peace with each other.

Although existing relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries are good, there seems to be plenty of room yet for a better understanding. The great industrial and commercial awakening of South America has recently directed attention to a lack in that enterprising territory of a satisfactory knowledge of the citizens of the republic of the north. It is scarcely commendable that in some of the large South American cities wrong statements are circulated at times intending to throw discredit upon the commercial integrity of the United States. Rivalry in business can not without some risk employ methods that breed anything but amity.

The vice-president of one of the largest American exporting concerns has recently returned from Argentina, where he went, as he said on his return, to discover for himself why more trade was not developing with the republic that should be one of his most important customers. He now states that Argentineans generally know little about the people of the north. The government there is fully in harmony with the efforts of the United States to foster perpetual friendship, he found; but, as a whole, the people knew little and seemed to care little, for what was being done in their behalf in that direction.

Such a state of affairs can only be changed through individual initiative. Governments may do all in their power, but the publics concerned do need to be aroused to active interest. As intercourse increases, however, as the educators of one section of America get in touch with the students of another, general enlightenment must follow. Professor Ferrero unquestionably hits the nail squarely on the head when he says that the issue lies with the people themselves.

THE very latest is the proposition to construct an underground canal with the view to economy, the overground area being so valuable. This project has to do with Long Island. What with elevated trains and aeroplane routes above, railroads, trolley lines and automobile speedways on the surface and subways and canals underground, the metropolitan district of the future will be a pleasant place to move into for business, perhaps, but a pleasanter place to move out of for comfort.

### Diplomacy as a Career

### Where Individual Efforts Count